

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

VOTE FOR SOUTH MACLEOD IRRIGATION MONEY BY-LAW AND YOUR OWN BEST INTERESTS

CAPITAL GOSSIP AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

Crop Returns 1921.

Returns of crop yields for 1921, have now been compiled by the agricultural department from reports given from 3114 threshing rigs in the province. While this includes about only three-fourths of the threshing rigs in the province, the averages compiled from these returns give a good general indication of the average yields over the whole province for 1921. The returns from the 3114 machines give a total yield of all grains of 56,447,972 bushels. A comparison of the average yields of various grains for 1921 with the average yields for the ten years previous is interesting.

	Average yield 10 yrs previous	Average yield 1921
Winter Wheat	20.55	16.98
Spring Wheat	18.53	11.76
Oats	35.09	30.13
Barley	25.15	23.56
Rye	19.45	11.07
Flax	7.73	4.78

Grasshopper Campaign.

Farmers and municipalities are entering vigorously into the campaign to combat the grasshoppers and organizations have been effected in many districts. Large supplies of poison bait mixtures are being shipped out by the agricultural department, and while there are few indications yet of the appearance of the pest, there is every prospect of a determined effort to deal with the grasshoppers when they do appear.

Prof. W. J. Stephens, formerly of the Claresholm Agricultural School, and latterly with the U. G. G. and the Calgary High School staff, has now taken up his duties in the department of agriculture as commissioner of field crops, and will assume the post formerly occupied by J. D. Smith, as superintendent of the seed and weed branch. Mr. Stephens is to give considerable attention to the matter of weed control, and also to the matter of new markets for seed grain and the encouragement of seed grain production in the province.

Landowners in the South Macleod Irrigation district will vote on May 15, on the issue of bonds for \$2,050,000 to cover cost of construction of their irrigation project. Plotation of the bonds of the United Irrigation District for \$600,000 odd, will be made by the provincial irrigation council on May 9th.

Considerable interest is being taken in the possibility of establishing a municipal hospital district at Olds. Hon. R. G. Reid, minister of municipalities and health, addressed a meeting held there last Saturday, at which the matter was discussed.

Arrangements are now being made by the department of agriculture for the carrying out of the provisions of the new act requiring the licensing of produce merchants in the province. Announcement will be made shortly of the provisions by which this act will be administered, and of those who will be required to obtain a license.

Appointments have been gazetted of R. C. Morrison, of Empress, Bert Williams, of Bashaw, and Ewing Smith, of Czar, as Sheriff's Bailiffs, and of A. C. Johnson, of Carbon, as Coroner.

Authorization has been given to the organization of the Co-operative Credit Society, of Cardston.

Reduction Fair Prize Lists

Following a decision by the executive of the Alberta Fairs Association, a special committee of the executive has just completed work on a standard prize list for all fairs in the C. D. and E. Classes, which will reduce to a certain extent, by elimination of duplications, the amount of prize money paid out at fairs. This standard prize list has been issued by the superintendent of fairs in pamphlet form and sets out the conditions under which it will be administered. Maximums are fixed as follows:

C class maximum for horses and cattle, first prize \$15, for sheep and swine first prize \$8.

D class maximum for horses and cattle, first prize \$10, for sheep and swine, first prize \$5.

E class maximum for horses and cattle, first prize \$8, for sheep and swine, first prize \$4.

In addition to the elimination of many duplications regulations have also been approved which provide that no grant shall be paid for poultry exhibits at summer fairs where winter poultry shows are also held, that no prizes should be offered for threshed grains at summer fairs. Sheaf grain only should be recognized, grants may be forfeited in cases of fairs permitting gambling, objectionable games or immoral exhibitions on the grounds during fairs.

By a decision of the supreme court of Canada, Hon. Chief Justice Harvey has been confirmed in his position as chief justice of the province, as a result of the controversy which arose when the courts of Alberta were divided into two divisions and Chief Justice Harvey was made chief justice of the trial division and Mr. Justice Scott was made chief justice of the appellate division. The question then arose as to who was chief justice of the province and the matter was taken to the supreme court of Canada with the above result.

The public utilities board of the province refused to nine companies in 1921 the right to sell shares. Most of these were oil companies, and one or two were proposed coal concerns. The nine companies had a proposed total capitalization of eleven million dollars.

Organization of a municipal hospital district is being undertaken in the district of Westlock, where a meeting was held last week. Discussion is also taking place on the re-organization of the municipal hospital district in the Pincher Creek territory.

Officials of the women's institute branch are now engaged in preparing

an itinerary for the coming season. Large numbers of requests have come in for extension work in the way of short courses, and many societies are planning to take advantage of the courses, if possible.

Equalization assessment board of the province is now in the Lethbridge, Cardston districts investigating appeals against the equalization of assessment.

Plans are being laid by the municipalities department for the new city act, which will be a uniform act for all six cities of the province. Hon. R. G. Reid, minister of municipalities, is now making arrangements to have an act drafted, after which representatives of the cities will be called into consultation.

Farmers of the Taber district who are included in the new irrigation scheme in that district are displaying keen interest in potato production and with the advent of irrigation, this promises to become an important feature of farm production in that district.

New creameries are being built in several sections in the northern part of the province, cheese factories are being erected at Rossington, Round Hill and Calmar, and a creamery is being built privately at Wetaskiwin. A creamery is also being built at Peace River Crossing, and another at Berwyn, the end of the steel on the E. D. and B.C. These are all private concerns.

Owing to the shortage of feed during the fall of 1921 in the closed areas in the southern part of the province, sheepmen running large bands of sheep were able to make arrangements with farmers in the district to run their sheep on stubble, and also to purchase any surplus feed which the farmer had. These conditions were presented to the department and proceedings were stayed from moving sheep out of the closed area until the first of June, 1922, when the owners are expected to commence moving their sheep, and have them all out of the area before the 15th of the month.

The department wishes to remind the sheep men of this arrangement, and wishes them to take notice, that after the 15th of June the Provincial Police will receive instructions to enforce that part of the Domestic Animals Act, which deals with the running at large and grazing, not only of sheep in prohibited areas, but of cattle and horses whose owners are not a resident in this area.

The committee in charge of the two government stallions have decided that the government Clydesdale Stallion "Craigie Masterpiece" will stand for service for the season of 1922 at Calgary and Red Deer, week about, starting May 15th at Calgary, week starting May 22nd will be at Red Deer, and so on throughout the season. Also that the government Percheron stallion "Job" number (6448) will stand for the season of 1922 at High River.

Rathwell

away, putting on the diamond to keep the earth from blowing off, the ball club to supply barrels for saving of same.

Moved by J. T. Marks that the secretary write Granum, Claresholm, Staveland and Nanton regarding the forming of a league.

Moved, seconded and carried that C. Rose be appointed a special constable, whose duty it will be to keep the crowd back from the base lines during games.

Moved that G. L. Pollard and Wilson young be appointed a committee to do collecting at games.

It was decided to form a three-team town league—each of the three managers (J. T. Marks, Ray Baker and R. Reid) to pick a team from a list of all ball players in town—as was done three years ago when Macleod had such a good ball season.

The first game of the season will be played on Wednesday, May 17th at 6.30 p.m., when two teams from the town league will start the ball rolling. It is expected to have the diamond in good shape by that time and this will be a game worth seeing—so everyone turn out and root for the team you favor. With this town league there should be quite an interest taken in baseball in town this season.

The South Macleod Irrigation Board has been holding meetings in various parts of the district during the past two weeks. On Monday night the Rathwell district was visited by Messrs. McNichol and McFadden. The attendance was not as good as had been hoped for, this, no doubt being due to the fact that farmers everywhere are now more than busy on the land, preparing a seed bed for the grain soon to be sown. However, those who did turn out took a keen interest in the proceedings as was evinced by the questions put to the speakers. Mr. Horner introduced the speakers, Mr. McNichol being the first to take the floor, his remarks being both interesting and instructive. Mr. McFadden followed with a financial statement, showing the amount of money borrowed from the bank and the manner in which it is being spent. After this the meeting was thrown open and questions were invited. These came thick and fast and included all phases of the situation now confronting those on the line of the proposed new ditch. It was learned amongst other things that should the voters turn down the scheme for irrigation to be voted on next Monday, the water is gone forever.

Will the World Adopt the New "Yearal" Calendar?

After 1927, the year is to be divided into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, with each name-day always falling on the same date. If the plan of Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, F.R.S., a world-famous statistician of Vancouver, B.C., is adopted. For over twenty-seven years Mr. Cotsworth has been at work perfecting his "Yearal" calendar, which is designed to do away with the present confusing system of dividing the year into twelve months of unequal lengths. The new calendar is expected to receive the endorsement of the international conference of astronomers which meets in Rome next April immediately after an important conference of Catholic Church dignitaries, which is also expected to approve of the change.

Leading scientific societies the world over have already given unqualified approval to the proposal. The "Yearal" calendar was endorsed by the Dominion of Canada in 1912, and was under consideration by the British Imperial authorities when the war broke out, making impossible an international conference which was to have been held in 1914. The original plan had been to have the calendar in current use by 1917, but naturally this was impossible owing to the chaotic conditions.

With thirteen months in the year, every week will begin with a Sunday and every month will end with a Saturday. Every Saturday will be a seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first or twenty-eighth; every Sunday a first, eighth, fifteenth, or twenty-second, and so on with the other days forever.

Holidays will invariably fall on the same definite dates. Christmas and New Year's will always be on a Saturday. Easter will cease to be a movable feast, subject to a seven-week fluctuation due to lunar variations. All church festivals and national holidays will similarly be definitely allotted to a certain date forever. Every month will have four Saturdays. The advantage of this will at once be apparent to business men and workers alike, for it will greatly tend to simplify bookkeeping and expenditures.

Five Conflicting Calendars. Instead of ending on the day we now designate as December 31, the "Yearal" will close on the shortest day of the winter, the present December 22—Nature's year end. Until Pope Gregory "reformed" the calendar in 1582, the year close d on December 25, and this date is still adhered to by the Greeks and Russians.

The extra month will be inserted between June and July, and will be known as "Sol", for, strangely enough, the great luminary has been overlooked in the nomenclature of the year. As thirteen months of twenty-eight days each total only 364 days, and the year, scientifically speaking, is 365 and a quarter days long, provision is made for the extra day by inserting it between the last day of the old year and the first day of the new. This day would not have a day name, but be designated simply as "New Year's Day," and would be indicated on the model calendar by a star. It would be a general holiday.

Similarly, every fourth year an extra day would be inserted at midsummer, to be known as "Leap Day."

This also would be an extra holiday without a day-name, this being the only way in which dislocation of the perfect calendar can be avoided.

Two-thirds of the human race use a thirteen-month calendar at the present time, while the number of calendars in use is very great. The principal ones are:

Gregorian, serving 453,000,000 people.
Chinese, Japanese, etc., serving 450,000,000.
Mohammedan, Arabic, etc., serving 270,000,000 persons.
Julian (Russian, Greek, etc.), serving 181,000,000 persons.
Jewish, African, etc., serving 246,000,000 persons.
One reason why the "Yearal" cannot come into general use until after 1927 is because all nautical almanacs have to be printed two or more years in advance. It is expected that it will take two or three years, after the perfect calendar has been approved by the astronomers and church authorities, and the congress of nations, before the change can be ratified by the parliaments of all the nations of the world.

Mr. Cotsworth will be one of the chief speakers at the conference in Rome, where the "Yearal Calendar" is the chief item of business on the agenda. Later he will attend important church congresses in England and Scotland to enlist the support of the Church of England and the Presbyterians. The proposals will also be

discussed by church congresses in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Norway, Japan, and other countries.

FIRST OFFICIAL CROP REPORT
(Issued by the Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Thursday, May 4th, 1922.)
Conditions attending seeding of spring crop are satisfactory in most parts of the province according to the first official summary of crop conditions compiled from reports received from agents.

Southern Area.—The southern area has been favored by heavy precipitation during April. Through practically the whole of the south moisture conditions are better than for several years past while in some places the land is reported to be too wet for seeding. In this area wheat seeding is general and should be completed next week. A heavy acreage was seeded to fall rye and the crop is looking particularly promising at the present time. The moisture has given a strong root and in many places the crop is covering the ground.

In many of these districts rye forms from 25% to 30% of the total acreage. From all that can be determined at the present time, a heavy crop of rye will be produced.

Central Area.—Seeding is somewhat further advanced in the central part of the province, many places reporting 50% of wheat seeding done. The condition of the land generally is drier than for some years past. There is no occasion for anxiety on this account, however, as the moisture which invariably comes in June and July in this area, is the determining factor. The seeding of oats has commenced but will not be done until the middle of the month.

Northern Area.—Moisture conditions in the north are all that can be desired. Wheat seeding is general and should be finished next week. Seeding of oats will commence about the 15th.

The season generally is somewhat later than usual, particularly in the southern part of the province. With the appearance of the warm weather, rapid growth will be made, however. From present indications it would appear that an acreage slightly in advance of last year will be secured.

Grasshoppers.—Investigation by officials of the Department shows that grasshopper eggs are laid in large numbers over most of the southern and central area of the province. Extensive preparations have been made for a campaign against this pest. A complete organization is now in the field and large stores of poison bait have been purchased by the Department and stored at various points.

Livestock.—Live stock generally is not in good condition. Losses have been small except in certain parts of the south where the late snow-storms caused some losses among horses, cattle and lambs. Speaking generally, conditions would appear to be as good as have obtained for several years past.

A vote taken in three hundred and twenty-two jails in the United States, on the repeal of prohibition, resulted in 909 yeas and 133,413 nays. Most papers across the line express surprise. Why? Did they think the convicts wanted more bars?

SWIM UP STREAM.
It's easy to drift as the current flows;
It's easy to move as the deep tide goes;
But the answer comes when the breakers crash
And strike the soul with a bitter lash;
When the goal ahead is endless fight
Through a surly sea and a starless night.
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

The spirit wanes when it knows no load;
The soul turns soft down the Easy Road;
There's fun enough in the thrill and throb,
But Life in the main is an uphill job;
And it's better so; where the softer game
Leaves too much fat on a weakened frame,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
When the clouds bank in, and the soul turns blue,
When fate holds fast and you can't break through,
When trouble sweeps like a tidal wave,
And Hope is a ghost by an open grave,
You have reached the test in a frame of mind
Where only the quitters fall behind,
Where the far call breaks on the early dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

Christ Church
Sunday, May 14th:
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.30 p.m.—Confirmation Service.

A new attempt will be made to ascend Mount Everest. Wonder when these people will go to work at some useful occupation?

Washington politicians are talking of spreading their speeches by wire-jeas. Peace hath its horrors as well as war.

Grasshopper Control Arrangements at Macleod

A machine for mixing grasshopper bait is being installed in the McLaren Lumber Company's warehouse at Macleod. A car of bran, a car of sawdust and the necessary arsenic and salt have been shipped and will be there ready for the opening of the hopper campaign.

This centre will supply bait for all lands in township 9, ranges 27, 28 and 29, also township 10, range 28. To make it more convenient for all those requiring bait in township 10, range 28, arrangements have been made to ship the bait to Granum, if the farmers will notify Mr. Jas. Blair, Granum at least one full day before they wish to get it. It is also requested that everyone take enough sacks to hold all bait needed.

As the government is spending a large sum of money on this campaign, everyone should feel it his duty to poison all hatching areas on farms and roadsides, and also to report all outbreaks on unoccupied lands, or other areas not being watched by anyone.

A MISSION OF MERCY.

The Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund has received so far a little over \$300,000 in response to its appeal. This is indeed quite a splendid contribution to this worthy object, but it would be inhuman to relax our efforts while there are still many thousands of children to be saved. When one considers the immensity of the area which has been stricken by famine, and the dense population of that area, all that Canada could possibly do would not be sufficient to relieve all the distress. But it would help. And our national conscience would be clear.

The obligation of the people of Canada to their fellows is not by any means met when they have subscribed three hundred thousand dollars. Those who have not yet subscribed should remember that a few good Canadian dollars will go a long way in Russia. They will supply the bare necessities of life to a few children, which is all that the Russian people can expect until order is brought out of chaos and that great country gets back to its normal condition.

The people of Canada are concerned chiefly with the salvation of the little boys and girls, who are not accountable for the terrible condition of their country. The responsibility for the moral obliquity of the Soviet should not be held against the innocents. Send your dollars on a real mission of mercy. Send your subscription to the Committee of the Save the Children Fund, or forward it through your local organization or bank.

Mrs. Nellie Perry, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who was found guilty of shooting her husband with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, has been offered a purse of \$300,000 for a return match with the Frenchman, to be held in the Pershing Stadium in Paris next autumn.

It is announced that President Harding has fifty pair of trousers. His bunch of keys will be found in the last pocket of the last pair.

COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

G.W.V.A. GRAND ROSE BALL

The Macleod G.W.V.A. will give one of their exceedingly pleasant special dances—a Grand Rose Ball—in the Veterans' Hall on Wednesday, May 24th. Special arrangements have been made for music and supper. A feature of the Ball will be the presentation of a rose to each lady and each gentleman. Keep this date open as a pleasant evening is assured. Admission:—Gentlemen \$1; Ladies \$1.

SHOWING OF SPRING SUITS AND COATS

Miss A. M. Wilson will show Spring Suits and Coats on Thursday and Friday—Be sure and see them.

Afternoon Tea and Pantry Sale will be held in Callie's old store under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of Holy Cross Church, on Saturday, 20th of May next.

The Women's Institute will meet with Mrs. Blakely on Tuesday, May 16 at 4 o'clock p.m.

10-11

10-11

10-11

10-11

10-11

10-11

BASEBALL

The baseball meeting called for Monday evening, May 8th, in the Town Hall, was held in Dr. Kirk's office as the Town Hall was being used for some other purpose.

President Dr. Kirk called the meeting to order and asked that the minutes of the last annual meeting be read. This was done and it was moved, seconded and carried that minutes be adopted as read.

The election of officers came next and resulted as follows: President, Dr. S. J. Kirk; Vice-President, G. R. Johnston; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Raiter; Patron, Mayor J. L. Fawcett; J. W. McDonald, K.C., and Supt. F. J. A. Demers; Managers: J. T. Marks, Ray Baker and R. Reid, these, with the President, Vice-President and Secretary, to constitute the Executive Committee; Grounds Committee—Chairman, V. Pearson, Ernie Charlton, Roy Charlton, C. C. Campbell and J. Dillingham; Subscription Committee—R. Reid, R. Baker and Dr. Kirk.

It was suggested that the baseball club ask the garages in town to save oil, that would otherwise be thrown

THE EMPRESS THEATRE CURRENT ATTRACTIONS

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN" HERE: GREATEST OF PHOTO DRAMAS

Rex Ingram's \$1,000,000 Production of
Ibanez Story for Metro Fulfills
Promise of Epical Achievement

TEEMING HUMAN PASSION AMID THE GRANDEUR OF WAR

"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" opens Monday, May 15th at the Empress Theatre. This is the Rex Ingram production that cost Metro \$1,000,000 to make and that New Yorkers paid \$10 a seat to see when it opened its record-breaking run in the metropolis. The artistic results are priceless. Indications of the screen's power have been given in memorable productions of other years, but not until "The Four Horsemen" has there been a photodrama that has completely filled the promise of epical achievement.

It is in this sense of recording mighty events that the screen's superiority over the stage was recognized by critics after the first showing of "The Four Horsemen." Some of them harked back to the days of Shakespeare and the Elizabethan revival for a parallel in the theatre to the Rex

Ingram production. They recognized the grandeur of the Great War had here been visualized as a lasting memorial.

But "The Four Horsemen" is not a war play, except as the war serves as a background for a story teeming with dramatic passion. Readers of the novel by the sensational Spaniard, Vicente Blasco Ibanez, from which the photodrama was adapted, have reported surprised delight at the fidelity with which the scenarioist, June Mathis, has followed the story, a story that has been more widely read throughout the world than any other of modern times. Its effect is heightened in the picture, a supreme expression of the cinematographic art.

The artist to whom most credit has been awarded for this achievement is the director, Rex Ingram. Himself a sculptor before he entered the motion picture field, he has brought to the screen a sense of composition and form that is infallible in getting the right result down to the smallest detail. And then there are the big settings—the broad sweep of the Argentine plains with their enormous herds of cattle, the Buenos Ayres dance hall with its swirl of smoke and glamorous vice, the whirling gaiety of the Parisian tango palace, the fevered rush of the mobilization scenes at the outbreak of the war, the cluttered retreat of the re-

fugees, the seemingly endless masses of German troops poured toward Paris, the bombardment and destruction of a village and a chateau on the Marne, the terrific horror and fascination of an infantry attack from the trenches into No Man's Land. And through it all is the uncanny vision of St. John, picturing the Four Horsemen—Conquest, War, Famine and Death—a vision that Mr. Ingram has portrayed in an atmosphere of unearthly imagination.

The actors—and there are fifty principals and 2,500 extras engaged in the production—have been selected with an astonishing intuition for the ideal types. The highest honors are carried off by Rudolph Valentino, a young Italian who won fame as an exhibition dancer before starting his screen career. He appears as Julio Desnoyers, the spoiled grandson of old Madariaga, the fabulously wealthy Argentine ranch owner. Valentino seems to have been born for the role. He's a perfect embodiment of the handsome, graceful, pleasure-loving Latin type, an alluring figure made for romantic love, and when necessity forces, for relentless fighting.

Around Julio, the main thread of the story is woven, the glory of a boy brought up in a life of princely dissipation in the Argentine, reigning as a tango king in Paris until he centers all of his hot affection upon the beautiful young wife of a distinguished engineer, left on the outside of things as a neutral in the war, deserted by his sweetheart when she hears the call of duty and joins the French nursing force, enlisting in the infantry and finally giving up her life in the shell-swept fields of Northern France.

Alice Terry, one of the most delicately beautiful women on the screen, is seen as Marguerite, the love-sick wife. Although only a few years out of high school, she plays with a mature deftness—an exquisite visualization of a chic Parisienne. She makes you feel the awakening of a soul in the dainty butterfly, who sacrifices herself to care for her husband blinded in battle.

It is impossible to detail the many fine bits done throughout the picture, but mention must be made of the splendid performance given by Pomero Cannon, Joseph Swickard, Brinsley Shaw, Alan Hale, Nigel de Brulier, John Sainpolis, Virginia Warwick, Derek Ghent, Stuart Holmes, Edward Connelly, Bridgetta Clark, Mabel Van Buren, Mark Fenton, Wallace Beery, Smoke Turner, Isabel Keith, Bull Montana, and Harry Northrup. The marvellously accurate settings were constructed under the direction of Amos Myers and Joseph Calder and the brilliant photography was done by John Seitz.

WEIRD ACTORS ADD THRILL TO BIG FILM

"Port of Missing Men" Formed at
Studio During Filming of "Four
Horsemen"

He was a typical down-and-out, showing plainly all the evidences of a hard life in a world which had treated him with scant courtesy, and so, being what he was, "Pedro the Putty Face" found a temporary home in the "Port of Missing Men," which Rex Ingram established for his South American cabaret characters who appear in "The Four Horsemen of the



Bebe Daniels at the Empress Theatre
Wednesday and Thursday next

Apocalypse," a Metro version of the famed novel of Vicente Blasco Ibanez, at the Empress Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

In connection with hundreds of other strange characters, Pedro, who has sailed the seven seas without finding a wind that would blow color into his drug-dyed face, characterized his brief advent into the movies as the softest snap he had ever run into. In addition to drawing his "three a day" and not being required to "dollar up," he had plenty of opportunity to see a lot of acting whose novelty appealed to him, and, best of all, he was paid real money for doing the things he liked.

To take care of these "floaters," as they are dubbed in the language of the road, a particular part of the big Metro studio grounds was set apart and as a fitting title for this home of these strange characters from every part of the globe, it was called the "Port of Missing Men," because its many temporary inhabitants who wished to keep their real identity a secret. As it was only their picturesque appearance that Director Ingram wanted, their biographies were whatever they chose to tell.

During the filming of the picture the "missing men" enjoyed the boon of their eventful lives by occupying tables in a Spanish cafe which, with all its gaudy coloring, forms one of the attractive scenes in this adaptation by June Mathis of the great novel. More than five hundred representatives of practically every nation on the face of the earth took part in the unique cafe scenes.

BEBE DANIELS COMING IN NEW HARRIS STORY

Those who saw Bebe Daniels, the popular Realart star, in the original Elmer Harris play, "Ducks and Drakes," will welcome her return to the Empress Theatre here next Wednesday and Thursday in another play by the same author, entitled "The March Hare."

It is the story of a wealthy young hoyden, whose properly chaperoned trip from her home in Los Angeles to New York is somewhat complicated by her falling in love with an unknown hero in the railway station, her refusal to go to the home of her prospective hostess, and her laying a wager that she can live for a whole week in the great city on the meager sum of seventy-five cents.

The Harris ingenuity in constructing brisk comedy situations has never been more active than in building this swift-moving play, and how well Miss Daniels interprets the role designed for her can easily be imagined by those who saw her in "Ducks and Drakes." The vivacious little star needs no coaching when it comes to playing dashing, good-little-lad-girl roles.

To add to the gaiety of the occasion a fine supporting cast was chosen headed by Harry Myers, of "Connecticut Yankee" fame, Helen Jerome Eddy, Sidney Bracey, Maym Kelso, Grace Morse, Herbert Sherwood, Melbourne McDowell, and Frances Raymond.

The technical staff, headed by Major Maurice Campbell, director, Walter McLeod, assistant director, and H. Kinley Martin, photographer, is the same group that has been responsible for the four preceding Daniels pictures, "Oh Lady Lady," "She Couldn't Help It," "Ducks and Drakes," and "Two Weeks With Pay."

"DEEP WATERS," NEW TOURNEUR PICTURE— STORY OF THE SEA

Picturization of F. Hopkinson Smith's
Novel Has Scenes on Maine
Coast

Maurice Tourneur's latest production, "Deep Waters," will be the attraction at the Empress Theatre next Friday and Saturday. The story was adapted from F. Hopkinson Smith's popular novel, "Caleb West, Master Diver," and the scenes are laid on the New England coast.

Caleb West, a man past his prime, and his girl-wife, Betty, are the central figures in the story. Betty becomes attracted to a youth named Bill Lacey, and though she does not love him, they run away together. Later, the ship upon which Lacey is traveling is wrecked and Caleb West brings the body of the young man to the surface. In a dramatic scene the loyalty of Betty to her husband asserts itself and a touching reconciliation takes place between the two. "Deep Waters" introduces in the



BARBARA BEDFORD in a scene from MAURICE TOURNEUR'S Production
"DEEP WATERS" A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
EMPRESS FRIDAY & SATURDAY

leading feminine role Mr. Tourneur's latest "find," Barbara Bedford. Broeken Christians plays the male lead, and others in the cast include Jack Gilbert, Lydia Yeamans Titus, and George Nichols. The picture is a Paramount.

"FOUR HORSEMEN" STIRS EMOTIONS SAYS MAYOR

That Metro's presentation of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," the Rex Ingram production adapted



for the screen by June Mathis, rivals the greatest theatrical offerings of the legitimate stage, was the opinion of John Galvin, Mayor of Cincinnati, after twice viewing the picture in New York. This screen masterpiece is showing at the Empress Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

"It is the greatest picture I have ever seen," declared Mr. Galvin. "Its dramatic power is something wonderful and it affected me just as much as though I were witnessing a spoken performance. It stirs the emotions and I am not ashamed to say that parts of that picture brought a lump to my throat and tears to my eyes."

"Pictures like 'The Four Horsemen' are the greatest kind of advertisement to show that the movies are capable of just as wonderful dramatic effects as the speaking stage. It shows what tremendous things the big companies of the motion picture industry are doing to advance the standard of pictures."

A German specialist says that Lenine is suffering from "mental exhaustion." Most people thought his complaint was temperamental egotism.

Swift Current, Sask., has been obliged to adopt a tax rate of 85 mills. They ought to change the name to Swift Currency.

It is reported that wild elephants have a penchant for ripping up pipes. They have probably heard of what baggage men are continually doing to trunks.

An Austrian has been discovered with a range of five octaves in his voice. Almost any angry woman can do better than that.

Our prices on Music

are as low as can be had anywhere. Although music is slow to come in we are endeavoring to keep up our stock with latest up-to-date hits. We have the following, of which you should have a copy:—
"ANNA IN INDIANA"—One-step
"TOMORROW"—Waltz Song
"MONTANA"—Waltz Ballad
"TY-TEE" (Tahiti)—Fox Trot
"BURMAH BELLS"—Fox Trot
"STEALING"—Fox Trot

At 40c. each

John T. Doney
Jeweler and Optician

AUTO LIVERY

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

OUR SPECIALTY.
TRIPS TO THE WATER-
TON LAKES

McLaughlin Cars
Reasonable Rates

DAY PHONE, 186
NIGHT PHONE, 191

GEORGE MARLOW

Leave orders at H. H. Young's
Implement Office.

D. R. CARSE,

PLUMBING — GASFITTING
AND TINSMITHING

24th Street Phone 121

DRAY & TRANSFER

Prompt and Efficient Service

McLaughlin Cars
H. H. YOUNG

Meet Me at the
COSY CORNER
Where You Get
Good
Ice Cream

Service Garage LET US FIX YOUR RADIATOR

If your radiator leaks bring it in to us and let us examine it and give you a price on repairing it.

WE HAVE INSTALLED THE LATEST TYPE OF RADIATOR REPAIR OUTFIT AND ARE PREPARED TO MAKE OLD AND FROZEN RADIATORS AS GOOD AS NEW AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

NO NEED TO SPEND MONEY ON RADIATOR DOPE, NO CUTTING OFF OF TUBES OR REMOVING FINS, NO DEFACING IN ANY WAY. PERMANENT REPAIR, PRICES REASONABLE, WORK GUARANTEED—CALL AND SEE US. OTHER REPAIR WORK AS USUAL.

Accessories and Supplies for Your Car
Free Storage Until 12 O'clock at Night

Cockshutt Farm Machinery
LOOK OVER YOUR MACHINE AND GET YOUR
REPAIRS EARLY

DILATUSH & MCPHERSON

Have You Considered

that the individual you have selected for your Executor may from death, insolvency, or some other reason, be unable to carry out his Trust. In that event the management of your affairs may pass into hands quite unknown, and possibly undesirable, to you.

Why not appoint this Company as EXECUTOR under your WILL and thus avoid this contingency.

It has every qualification to offer than can be desired in an Executor.

Enquiries are welcomed, and they will receive prompt and individual attention.

THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED

220—Eighth Ave. West—Calgary, Alberta

BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

7:30 P.M. 8 P.M. © 1922 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC. 9 P.M.

SMOKE OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality
1/2 LB. TINS
and in packages

STOCK AND CROPS IN ALBERTA

Experiments at the Lacombe Experimental Station.

Lacombe being in the centre of one of the districts in Alberta most suitable for live stock, it is natural, as the superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station there says, that the work of the Animal Husbandry division should receive special attention. At the Lacombe station there are 22 horses, including several pure-bred Clydesdale mares; 36 pure-bred and 20 grade Aberdeen Angus cattle; 9 grade Aberdeen Angus cattle; 838 sheep, including Shropshires, Cheviots, Oxford, Hampshires, Corriedales and Leicester, and 103 pigs. Including Berkshires, Yorkshires and Duroc Jerseys. Experiments in feeding and grading up are continually being conducted.

The superintendent deplors the fact that, for use on many of the large ranges in Alberta, bulls of inferior type are still purchased.

A grading-up experiment with dairy cattle is still in progress, but has not proceeded far enough to justify any definite conclusions being drawn. Results so far from crossing a high pro-

ducing sire on common grades and on grade Holstein cows are given in the report in tabular form, and they show that even in the first periods of the daughters, the average daily yield of butter fat is higher than the average yields of the dams. Costs of feeding are given as well as the values and profit yielded by the milk and its products.

Regarding sheep, five cross-grade finished yearling wethers were shown at Edmonton and the breeds were placed by the judge in the order given above, but a packing company placed the wethers of the different breeds as dressed carcasses in this order: Cheviots, Leicesters, Shropshires, Oxford, Corriedales and Hampshires. An experiment in feeding oats or wheat screenings for fattening sheep is detailed, and rather shows in favor of the latter. Shearling ewes produced more lambs than the old ewes.

An experiment in feeding hogs showed that the Berkshires made the most gain and the Durocs the largest daily gain.

Particulars of activities as regards crop cultivation are very fully given in the report. A remark especially worth notice is that if sunflowers are grown for silage, and oats, or peas and oats for green fodder, there will be

provided two excellent cleaning crops and a varied and abundant supply of winter feed. The results of the rotations practiced are given in detail. In poultry a comparison of winter layers between the three breeds mentioned, shows that in the six months from October 1920 to March 1921, the White Wyandottes averaged 14.1 more eggs per bird than the Rhode Island Reds, and 20.1 more eggs per bird than the Barred Rocks.

MOISTURE THIRTY YEARS AGO.

(Camrose Canadian.)

One of the most popular conversations these days is the dry condition of the soil on the farms. Even in this part of Alberta where the rainfall is generally sufficient for the growing of crops, we have to admit that for several years the sub-soil has become drier each succeeding season. We used to be able to count on the moisture from below to carry the growing crops over a dry spell, but this source of moisture has disappeared.

Somewhat the same soil conditions existed in this country from 1889 to 1893. For several seasons much of the grain sown never germinated till late in the summer. Thirty years ago this winter there was no snow in this part of Alberta, and the summer previous had been unusually dry. The writer remembers breaking land early in April, 1892, which under ordinary conditions should have been moist, but it turned over so dry that a cloud of dust was always above the furrow. It was worked down and the seed sown and on the 27th of the month it commenced to rain, and that night it turned to snow. For nearly three days and nights it snowed hard and fast, and when it cleared there were three feet of wet snow on the level. Within a week this had all melted and soaked into the land. During the summer very little rain fell, but the small acreage in crop yielded a splendid harvest. On the 14th of October it commenced to snow and continued for three days, and as much snow covered the ground as fell in the April storm. Those who were in the country at the time will never forget the constant flight of geese that passed overhead during those three days. Never since have they appeared in such flocks. They were in sight from morning till dark, and could be heard as they flew over all through the night. The reason of their great abundance was that they all came at once on account of the real winter coming on. Early in November it warmed up a little but only on the hillsides did the snow disappear. On the 8th of May, the following year, snow still filled the coulees and the woods. Without the two heavy snows those years it would have been impossible to have raised crops.

At present we will be glad to take the moisture in any way, and it will be as well to go ahead with our farm work, sowing just as much as though there was plenty of moisture, remembering the old promise that there will always be seed time and harvest. But there was never a time when good cultivation and the best of seed were more essential.

PICKING UP WATER AT 60 MILES AN HOUR.

Locomotives are hard drinkers. On the famous non-stop run to Plymouth of the Great Western "Cornish Riviera" express—the longest daily journey of its kind in the world—the engine needs to be refreshed with a modest total of some forty tons of water while covering the 226 miles between Paddington and North-road.

Such a weight is equal to that of the largest and heaviest dining-car, and it would be a very uneconomical proceeding to haul right through the run a tender capable of holding this vast quantity of "drink." Actually the water storage capacity of the tenders coupled to these engines is about 3,500 gallons.

Thus, in order that the train shall not be compelled to stop specially for water, arrangements must be made to pick up at speed the precious fluid. This is done by providing between the rails those long, shining "ribbons" of water with the sight of which every long-distance traveller is familiar.

The "track-trough" has a length of just over a quarter of a mile, is about eighteen inches wide and six inches deep, and is generally constructed of steel. A perfectly level and fairly straight piece of line must, of course, be selected as the site, with an abundant supply of good water in the immediate vicinity.

As the engine approaches the shallow trough, the driver lets down under the tender a movable "scoop," shaped somewhat like a shovel. The sharp lower edge of this scoop cuts off the "top layer" of the water, and the momentum of the train forces this up through a large vertical pipe with a mushroom head into the tender tank.

From 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of water are "picked up" in some 15 or 20 seconds, the exact quantity varying according to the speed of the train. Curiously enough, the greatest quantity is not lifted at the highest speeds, as very fast travelling tends to scatter the water in spray.

The right speed for taking the maximum amount is about 40 miles per hour.

An important part of the equipment of the troughs is the large storage tank at the side of the line, with its sensitive ball-valve, which enables the long trough to fill again rapidly after each train has passed over.

Without this arrangement, if two trains were following one another across the trough at a short interval, the engine of the second would have to go thirsty.

These numerous installations of track-troughs are the secret of the many non-stop runs of over 100 miles performed daily in Great Britain, numerically without parallel in any other country in the world.—London Daily Mail.

Local Markets are Essential

Equal Responsibility for Their Support Rests Upon the Farmers and Merchants.

MUST ASSIST EACH OTHER.

Prosperity of Community Depends Upon Each of These Two Classes Buying Products and Goods of Each Other.

(Copyrighted.)

The first essential in the development of any business is the possession of a market. The manufacturer must have a market for his products or he cannot succeed, no matter how valuable those products may be or how efficiently his plant may be operated. The wholesale merchant and the retail merchant may have the choicest stocks of goods, but they may as well go out of business if they have not a market where they can dispose of their stocks. The farmer may produce bumper crops, but they will rot upon the ground if he cannot find a market for them. The wage earner's skill and muscle bring him no returns unless there is a market for his labor.

The question of markets is the big one in every line of business and in every community the question is a vital one. In each community, which must be taken to include not only all the people who live in the town but the farmers who live in the surrounding country as well, there are two sides to the market question. The business men of the town must have a market for the things which they have to sell. Otherwise they cannot continue in business. At the same time the farmers must have a market for the things which they raise or they may as well go out of business.

When Either Fail Both Suffer.

The merchants of the town can provide a market for the products of the farmers and the farmers can provide a market for the goods which the merchants have to sell. As long as each class of citizens provides a market for the other class all is well and the goose hangs high, but when either class fails to provide a market for the other the goose is cooked, not only for the class which is deprived of the market but for the other as well.

The farmer has a right to expect the town which is his natural trading point to provide a market for his products, and the town is not performing its proper function as the trading centre of its community if it does not see that such a market is provided. The responsibility of looking after the fulfillment of this obligation rests largely upon the merchants of the town. The farmer is a producer and he must dispose of his products before he can become a consumer. It is, therefore, not only right but necessary from a business standpoint that the merchants should aid the farmer in turning his products into money. Otherwise the farmer naturally will have no money to spend in the stores of the town.

Obligation of Farmers.

On the other hand, the merchants of the town have a right to expect the farmers to provide a market for the merchandise which they have to sell and the farmers are not doing their duty to their community if they do not provide such a market. In this case, also, it is not only right but it is necessary to the prosperity of the farmers that they should aid the merchants in turning their merchandise into cash. Otherwise it is obvious that the merchants will have no money with which to buy the products of the farmers.

This is a double-barreled proposition and the obligation rests equally upon both the merchants and the farmers to maintain the markets which are essential to both classes of citizens. Any town which would import from points hundreds of miles distant the farm products which it could buy at home would be pursuing a very short-sighted policy, for it would be realizing it impossible for the farmers in its territory to buy the goods of its merchants. As a matter of fact no town does this unless it is forced by unusual conditions to do so. A town may be located in a community which is not productive enough to meet the local demands, and in that case it is forced to import farm products, but the town which is compelled to do this is at a disadvantage from a commercial standpoint unless it is essentially a manufacturing town, in which case its products are sold to other communities and bring in enough cash to offset that which is sent away to purchase farm products.

Must Have Outside Business.

In the average community, however, the town is dependent for its prosperity upon the money received from the farmers in the ordinary channels of trade, rather than upon that obtained from the sale of its own products. In the average town the merchants cannot make money and continue in business if they are dependent solely upon the people of the town for their business.

No business can last long with "everything going out and nothing coming in," and it is equally true that no business can be operated on the principle of "everything coming in and nothing going out." To maintain the balance which is necessary to the maintenance of prosperity in a community there must be an even trade between the business men of the town.

If You Trade Out of Town, and I Trade Out of Town WHAT WILL BECOME OF OUR TOWN? THE DOLLAR SPENT IN MACLEOD WILL "REMAIN HOME TO BOOST" THE MACLEOD TIMES "TRADE AT HOME" CAMPAIGN

BUTCHERS
ASK FOR SHAMROCK BRAND
HAMS — BACON — LARD
Alberta's Finest Products
Fresh and Canned Meats of all kinds.

P. BURNS AND CO., LIMITED.

CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATES AND CANDIES
BOXED AND BULK
ICE CREAM — FANCY DRINKS
FRUITS IN SEASON
CHINA, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY
COSY CORNER VARIETY & CANDY STORE

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO NEWS DEALER

The Best Selection of Moirs and Neilson's Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
Finest Stock of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos

STATIONERY

Local Agent for Calgary Daily Herald
W. WHITWORTH
NEXT TO TOWN HALL

DRUGGISTS

DRUGS
Drug Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Sick Room Supplies, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Perfumes. Full line of famous Penslar Remedies. Our prescription department is equipped to give you service on all dispensing. Bring your prescriptions to us.

R. D. McNAY

WE HAVE
GOOD REPORTS OF
MARLATT'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GALL STONES
A. D. FERGUSON
THE REXALL STORES

FARM IMPLEMENTS

PERSONAL SERVICE

A square deal with every purchase—as well as Farm Machine Agencies second to none in your protection on all machinery bought through us.

AGENTS FOR I. H. C. FARM MACHINERY AND McLAUGHLIN CARS
H. H. YOUNG

FLOUR MILLS

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

If you are not acquainted with our excellent brands of flour we invite you to ask for

OUR HIGH GRADE FLOURS

You pay no more for good flour—properly milled—from us. We assure you satisfaction.

MACLEOD FLOURING MILLS, LIMITED

GENERAL STORES

WE ENDEAVOR

at all times to anticipate your requirements here in Macleod. We carry a large and moderately priced stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Wear and we urge you to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

R. T. BARKER

CO-OPERATION MEANS STRENGTH

Co-operative buying means lessened cost to you, the customer. Why not deal with an organization which shows you a practical way to save. Let us supply your wants.

THE MACLEOD U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, LTD.

GARAGES

SERVICE GARAGE

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS
COCKSHUTT FARM MACHINERY
IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS
Box 184 Phone 76

N. W. DILATUSH

FORDSON TRACTORS

FORD CARS — FORD TRUCKS
Ford Tractor \$395.00 Dearborn
Ford Touring with starter \$726 at Macleod

Genuine Ford Parts away down.
Used Fords \$150.00 Up.
MACLEOD MOTOR SALES, LTD.

READ THE "TRADE AT HOME" ARTICLE ON THIS PAGE CAREFULLY

IT MAY PRESENT SOMETHING YOU HAVEN'T THOUGHT OF BEFORE. PATRONIZE THE PEOPLE WHOSE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE HERE. THEY ARE NEIGHBORS AND WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT. THE MONEY YOU SPEND WITH THEM STAYS IN CIRCULATION IN YOUR DISTRICT.

YOU SHOULD BE AS LOYAL TO YOUR COMMUNITY AS TO YOUR NAME.
(Copyright)

The Macleod concerns listed here, conscious of the fact that thousands of dollars are being sent out of this territory for merchandise that can be bought at home, have launched a campaign in the hope that it will create a stronger feeling of community interest—a sentiment most vital for the prosperity of the entire community. In bold type you therefore read the slogan that they propose to popularize—"TRADE IN YOUR HOME TOWN."

The time for consideration of this question could not be more opportune than the present. "Preparedness," the watchword of Canada, should begin at home and can be exemplified in no more far-reaching manner than by real co-operation in this vitally important "TRADE AT HOME" movement. It is a thought that should be taken to heart and given consideration by every person who earns their living in, or owes their success to, this community.

This campaign is launched in the firm belief that the people of this community will follow the dictates of their good sense, and bring the "TRADE AT HOME CAMPAIGN" to an actuality that will be of vast benefit to the entire territory.

This movement is no selfish propaganda of these progressive concerns who have combined in co-operative community appeal. They urge that you read the brief message they will give you each week through the columns of The Times.

The firm resolve to "TRADE AT HOME" will not only help the retail merchants, but the manufacturer and jobber, the farmers adjacent to our town, and it will also help in every line of business. It will either directly or indirectly benefit every individual of this section.

GROCERIES

GROCERIES

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON
CHINA AND GLASSWARE
Large, well assorted stock. Splendid assortment. Reasonable Prices.

MACLEOD SUPPLY CO. LTD.

LET US SUPPLY—YOUR HOME WITH CHOICE GROCERIES DAILY

We carry an abundant stock of wholesome table necessities and pure food products. We seek your patronage on a basis of merit only. Keep your money at home.

THE WHITE HALL

HARNESS

HARNESS—SADDLERY
TRAVELLING GOODS
SHOE FINDINGS, ROBES, TENTS, GLOVES, MITTS, OVERALLS
Come and get our prices.

THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY CO., LIMITED.

HARDWARE

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE
PAINTS — OILS — VARNISHES
Make this store your headquarters for Hardware.

THE CUNNINGHAM HARDWARE

IF IT'S HARDWARE WE HAVE IT:

if we haven't got it we will get it for you; if we can't get it it isn't made. This is our business policy plus the fact that moderate prices prevail in all lines.

W. G. ANDREWS

JEWELLERS

WE WOULD BE GLAD TO ADVISE YOU ON ANY MATTER PERTAINING TO JEWELLERY

and we invite comparison and inspection of our large stock. Many of our lines are exclusive—all are moderately priced. Repairing.

RICHARD W. RUSSELL

THIS STORE'S POLICY
TO REPRESENT GOODS EXACTLY AS TO QUALITY:

to sell each customer jewellery values at a uniform fair price; to fulfill all guarantees; to cheerfully correct all mistakes; to give all a square deal.

JOHN T. DONEY

LUMBER

CONCERNING LUMBER

We meet all competitors' prices in Lumber and Building Materials. We would be glad to advise you on your requirements. No order too small or too large. We invite you to consult with us.

McLAREN LUMBER CO.

MEN'S WEAR

THE PROGRESSIVE MAN

will keep his money in his own community. This up-to-date Men's Store caters to the apparel requisites of the Progressive Man. Splendid Boys' Department. Dr. Scholl's Arch Supports. Buy in Macleod.

J. T. MARKS

MILLINERY

LADIES OF MACLEOD

you will find the benefit of my advice regarding your personal millinery requirements very satisfying. We make over and retrim hats or make new ones according to instructions. Fancy goods.

MISS A. M. WILSON

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY
as may be secured at this studio is the result of years of careful study and experience. We specialise in Portraiture and Commercial Photography.

AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING — PICTURE FRAMING
THE WHITEFOOT PHOTO SERVICE

Orange, Lemon & Lime Crush

The Biggest Selling Soft Drinks
In America Today.



NEW STOCK JUST IN PETERBORO WORK SHOES

VERY LOW PRICES HIGH QUALITY
We do first-class repair work

J. A. LEMIRE

WHEN IN CALGARY STOP AT

The Hotel Alexandra

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus — Free Telephone — Fire Proof

Rates: \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; with bath \$2.00 and \$2.50.

226—9th Avenue East.

THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. Dillingham and J. Dillingham, Publishers.
S. Dillingham, Manager and Editor.

Subscription Price \$2.00
Foreign \$2.50

Advertising Rates

Display Advertising (Contract) per inch 35c
Display Advertising (Transient) per inch 60c
Legal, Municipal and Government Advertising—
1st insertion—per line, agate, .15c
Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per line, agate 10c (Agate—14 lines to the inch)

Straight Reading Notices—
First insertion, per count line .20c
Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per count line 15c

Classified Advertisements—
Lost, Found, Wanted, Etc.—
First insertion (figures and name abbreviations to count as words) per word 3c
Minimum charge 50c

Second insertion, per word 2c
Minimum charge 25c

Political campaign display advertising direct from political party or through advertising agencies (no discount for plates) per inch 50c

Political Campaign Readers, direct from political party or through advertising agencies (no discount for plates) per line, net 20c

Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Cards of Thanks, each \$1.00
All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 11th, 1922

SOUTH MACLEOD IRRIGATION DISTRICT MONEY BY-LAW

Last week and this week in the Macleod Times is shown in tabulated form the difference between the returns from an irrigated farm of 160 acres, and those of a dry farm of 320 acres, but it cannot be too strongly noted that this did not take into account the failures on the dry farm owing to drought, and the majority of farmers in the Macleod District know the value of this, by their own sad experience.

It must also be remembered that grain raising alone by dry farming is not a permanent system of farming. Already the dire effects are to be seen in the drifting soil, and the accumulation of weeds, and with the passing of time these menaces will become worse, and any thoughtful person who has the ultimate good of his children and the community at heart cannot but view these things with apprehension.

In the past one of the greatest obstacles to permanency which has afflicted this country has been the transient coming and going of people whose only intention has been the making of a stake and then getting out (so to speak), with no thought of making a home, and as long as this policy is pursued there will never be stability in the community. The great distances between settlers, and consequent difficulty in maintaining roads, bridges, schools and telephones, and the isolation of the people on the prairies, has been a great and real handicap in the past, suffered by farmers in this district, and such troubles would be overcome if a family were located on every quarter section of land.

While it is not maintained that water in the soil will entirely eliminate insect pests, yet it is a fact that trouble from this source is much worse

in the dry soil. There are different reasons for this. First, the insects will not deposit their eggs in moisture if they can find a dry place; second, the insects themselves cannot work nearly so rapidly in the moist land as in the dry; and lastly, the vegetation is so much stronger that the damage which is done is not so noticeable as when the growth is weak and sickly.

Attention is called to the following, which although not written with reference to the grade running southwards from Macleod, yet the words are no doubt equally applicable to this case, and we offer it as our opinion that under the present uncertainty of revenue, steel will never be laid on this grading, but with a stable South Macleod District in conjunction with the United Irrigation District, there is the probability that steel may be laid, and trains operated:

"TURIN, Mar. 4.—The Turin local U.F.A. was much pleased at the recommendation made by the Survey Board, to have the gap in the Retlaw to Kipp railway completed and instructed their secretary to also push the matter.

"He therefore wrote the vice-president of the C.P.R., also the minister of railways, Edmonton. The stand taken by the vice-president is, that the company would not contemplate construction until the special irrigation works had been completed, as without intensive cultivation there was no possibility of developing sufficient traffic to pay operating costs and interest."

Some two or three years ago, an inspection of this route was made by a Canadian Pacific Railway official, and we have good authority for the statement that another inspection has been ordered, prompted no doubt, by the prospect that the country through which it runs is to be stabilized through irrigation.

In regard to the land listing question, grave doubt has been expressed by some people as to their ability to meet the annual assessments, and the government, admitting the possibility of this where individuals hold too much land for their own working, and knowing that the people could not sell the land themselves, have instituted a selling agency, and have provided a fund of \$15,000 to assist in the advertising and sale of the lands.

Property, however, for some years past has been unobtainable, and to place these lands on the market with any assurance of finding purchasers for same will involve a heavy expenditure, and to meet this a charge of \$2.00 per acre is to be made, and exclusive listings are asked for until December 31, 1923.

It can readily be understood that with the expense involved there must be sufficient time upon which to realize some returns and this is the reason why exclusive listings are asked for for the time mentioned, otherwise, after the Irrigation Council, in whose hands the work is placed, had undertaken the expense and had brought purchasers into the country there might be no lands to offer, because the owners had withdrawn them from sale, or otherwise disposed of them.

In this, we are strongly of the opinion that the government has acted wisely, and it is another proof that the Greenfield government is prepared to go to great lengths in order to place Southern Alberta on a sound financial basis.

Fears have been expressed in some quarters that when this district is producing to its capacity markets will be unobtainable, but in the past it has been under-production, rather than over-production that has spoiled the market. Even to supply the Town of Macleod with such common requirements as potatoes and butter, large amounts of money have been sent to outside points, and large amounts paid to the C.P.R. for freighting such things into Macleod when they should be produced at home.

Furthermore, to secure markets, there must be a steady supply guaranteed, and this with the standardizing of varieties produced in a district will bring buyers, and provide markets that otherwise would not be. Under irrigation a system of co-operative marketing must and will be instituted and is perfectly feasible and as the market thus sought would not be a local, but a world market, it is unthinkable that South Macleod Irriga-



tion District or it combined with all the Southern Alberta Irrigation Districts will glut world markets or even affect them in any degree whatsoever.

VOTE FOR THE BY-LAW MAY 15.

WHEN THE GRIFTERS WORKED WITH CIRCUSES.

"Grift" is a word we came across for the first time in a recent issue of Collier's. It is the sort of word that Lewis Carroll might have coined, but the honor of inventing it belongs to the circus, which has contributed also "bally-hoo" and "shillaber" among others to the language that is used and misused on this continent. "Grift" appears to be a circus refinement of graft, and so far as we can gather from the article by Edward H. Smith, a grifter is just a grafter who works with a circus. It is taken for granted nowadays that circuses are purged. When they travel through Canada they are usually accompanied by detectives, but nevertheless they are able to get away with some stuff. In the old days, however, the circus was composed of a den of travelling thieves. There was more profit made in short-changing and swindling patrons at the various amusement devices than there was in the ordinary paid admissions. One almost infers that the tattooed men and the bearded ladies and all the other fixtures of the circuses were mere blinds to permit the swindlers, or, as they call themselves now, the grifters, to get in their fine work.

The Short Change Man.

The writer, who is speaking of American towns and not of those in Canada—though usually circuses were international in their scope—says that the first thing that was done when a circus arrived in town in the good old days was to send a man either to see the Chief of Police or the local boss. Since a number of people were to be robbed, there was always one person to be "fixed." The "fixing" having been done, the circus opened, and the premier swindler got busy. This was the short-change man. He worked at the gate or the box office, and his specialty was in counting out change for a ten dollar bill, which looked like eight or nine dollars, and which proved on examination to be seven or eight dollars. A smart ticket man figured always on getting two dollars' graft out of a ten dollar bill. The writer tells of indignant victims coming back and complaining that they were a dollar or two short, only to have the expert once more count the money into their hands, with the result that they were two or three dollars short.

Three-Card Monte.

One would suppose that a man robbed at the gate would enter the circus with the conviction that he had been robbed enough for the day. Instead of that, he usually tried to calculate how he could get back some of the money he had lost. The method that usually appeared most feasible to him was the three-card monte game. The game was worked with an ace king and usually a ten-spot. The dealer shuffled them, laid them face downward and the multitude was invited to pick out one of the cards. The player would bet that he could pick the card, the dealer would bet that he couldn't. In ordinary circumstances it would have been three to one that the victim could not win. Actually, it was a thousand to one. But it was greed and self-conceit that delivered the victim into the hand of the grifter.

The Turned-up Corner.

The latter, as he dealt the cards, would inadvertently show the ace with one corner slightly turned up. This was supposed to be an accidental slip on the part of the grifter, and naturally the bettors would take advantage of it. So when the cards were finally turned down for the bets to be placed, the populace would vote for the card whose slightly turned-up corner was still visible. It would prove to be the king, or if not the king it might be the ten-spot. Never was it the card that the crowd was betting on. What happened was that in his preliminary dealings the grifter turned down the edge of the ace, but in the last show-down he straightened out the corner of the ace and turned down the corner of the king.

The Dice Experts.

Another old favorite was a dice game called chuck-a-luck, which was played with three dice on a small table having a cloth with painted numerals from one to six, corresponding with the faces of the dice. One bet on a number on the cloth and if it turned up he collected twice, and if three, then he won three times his wager. On the average, three dice thrown against six numbers ought to show no percentage in favor of the gambler, for each time three numbers should win, and three lose. The answer is that the dice were loaded. There were half a dozen different sets that the dealer would introduce—according to where the bulk of the money lay. We are told, however, that among the grifters were experts who could throw honest dice so that they turned up seven times out of ten what was required, although this seems an amazing feat. When the shameless gambling devices were barred by law the flap-flappers resorted to the trick of wrapping up soap in five-dollar bills and selling the soap. If now and again somebody found a five-dollar bill in his soap package he would be a

confederate. Here, as in most of the other swindles, the hand was matched against the eye, with the time-honored result.

UNLEASHING ONE THOUSAND HORSE POWER

(By Harry Harper)

A large, bare, clean shed. A massive bench and gear in the centre of it. A marvellous machine of gleaming cylinders poised, dormant, on the bench. Around the machine, like attendant priests, a number of men in overalls. It is the test of the first aeroplane

engine in the world actually to develop 1,000-h.p.

Suddenly that gleaming monster wakes to life—to almost incredible life. Beginning with a rather husky, sleepy drone, as though coming to life from some profound slumber, this lord of air-engines begins to "talk" in a louder and louder voice. Soon, in fact, he draws any other chance of conversation anywhere within his neighborhood.

The man standing at the throttle lever which governs the speed of the colossal looks inquiringly at the chief engineer.

The latter glances at a dial which tells how many revolutions a minute the monster is making.

Then he nods. Whereupon the engineer at the lever moves it apparently just a fraction of an inch or so.

The result is amazing. The growl becomes a roar, the roar a fearful, ear-splitting tumult.

You look at the tell-tale dial. My lord of engines is now running at 1,700 turns to the minute. His vast, clamorous song is filling the shed with a hurricane of sound.

You turn to a companion, nodding at the quivering needle of the dial. You put your mouth close to his ear. You shout. You positively yell.

But, though your lips are almost touching his ear, he can hear nothing. He shakes his head with a rueful smile.

That frightful blast of sound, that unleashing of 1,000-h.p. within the cylinders of a machine which weighs only a little over 2,000 lb., is reducing one's ear-drums to such a state of paralysis that they are not merely insensible to any other sound, but they seem after a minute or so to register nothing that is really perceptible of the engine's din.

It is almost as though you might be under water somewhere, in some cavern in which there was a ceaseless, and yet almost inaudible, movement of mighty tides.

But this is not all. The monster has been snarling, roaring, howling; but now, at another movement of that remorseless lever, he raises his voice to a demoniacal, frenzied shriek. It is really dreadful.

And yet there is such a terrible, awful power in that final note that it makes you thrill from head to foot. This is something new. Men's ears have not heard before that voice of 1,000-h.p. given off by 16 immensely light and yet phenomenally strong cylinders, the pistons inside which are racing at such a dizzy speed that they are now turning the crankshaft at just on 2,000 revolutions a minute.

Some sense inside you seems to register disquiet, almost fear; and yet there is another and dominant sensation of almost savage triumph.

This is, in fact, the last and greatest wonder in specialised engineering—this development of the power of a big steam locomotive in a piece of intricate mechanism which can be tucked away in the front of the body of an aeroplane!

PUTTING THE WIND INTO FIGURES.

During a recent gale the speed of the wind reached 100 miles an hour. Such a wind is capable of exerting a pressure of 30 lb. per square foot, and it is not necessary to have personal experience of what this means to realize that a good deal of power is running to waste every time we get a high wind.

Imagine a framework with an aper-

Macleod Municipal Water Department

WHY BAKE? OUR EXCELLENT BREAD AND DELICIOUS CAKES

Have Every Taste of Home Baking

BAWDEN'S BAKERY
PHONE 132

AUTO LIVERY
Phone 215 or 105
BILLY WILKINSON

EMPRESS PROGRAMME

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
BARBARA BEDFORD AND
BROERKEN CHRISTIANS

in
"DEEP WATERS"
A Maurice Tourneur

Production
Also
ART ACORD

in
"WINNERS OF THE WEST"
AND COMEDY:—
"ON THEIR WAY"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
The Greatest Picture ever made

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

From the famous novel by
Vicente Blasco Ibanez

12 Reels
Commences at 8 O'clock Sharp

Seats on sale at Ferguson's
Drug Store now. Prices:—
Reserved, \$1.00, also 75c; A
limited number of Rush Seats
in front at 50c; Children 50c.

All tax Extra.

WED. & THURS.
BEBE DANIELS in
"THE MARCH HARE"

Bebe Daniels in another Tom-boy role which will only confirm the universal opinion that she is the most fascinating comedienne on the screen.

Also Aesop's Fables:
"MICE AT WAR"

ture of one square yard placed facing a hundred-mile-an-hour wind. Three thousand cubic yards of air will pass through the framework every minute, and—since a thousand cubic yards of through the framework every minute, three tons per minute.

An easy calculation shows that this would yield about 70-h.p. if it could all be transformed into useful work. And that is from only one square yard of the wind current.

If a windmill could be designed which would utilize all the power in the wind across a section of 100 square yards, it would yield 7,000-h.p. while a hundred-mile-an-hour wind was blowing.

But winds of this velocity are, fortunately for us, very rare and never blow for long at a time. The power falls off very rapidly as the wind speed diminishes.

Thus a 50-mile wind only yields one-eighth of the power of a 100-mile wind, and a fresh breeze of 20 to 25 miles an hour would yield only one-hundredth of the amount.

As a source of power, however, winds of from 20 to 50 miles an hour ought not to be despised, as their duration is very much greater than that of winds of higher velocity.

It is interesting to calculate the value of the power in a gale blowing over the length of the British Isles for 24 hours.

Suppose we confine our attention to a layer ten yards thick, and we will imagine that we have a westerly wind averaging 40 miles an hour.

A wind of this speed would yield about 4½ h. p. per square yard. From north to south the length of Great Britain is 500 miles, and a layer of air ten yards thick would have a section of nearly nine million square yards. The total horse-power would be nearly 40 millions.

Calculated at only a penny a horsepower hour this would total up to 4 millions sterling in 24 hours.

It looks as if it would be worth trying to utilize more wind-power than we do at present. If its energy could be properly utilized, a gale would be a blessing instead of a nuisance, and it would indeed be an ill wind that blew nobody any good.—In London Daily Mail.

DIVING FOR SUNK MILLIONS

What will probably rank as the most successful submarine treasure-seeking expedition ever inaugurated is now on the point of leaving Portsmouth Dockyard to resume operations.

This particular venture is managed by the Admiralty and the Treasury jointly, and its business is to recover the gold bullion which went to the bottom in the liner *Laurentic* when she was torpedoed in Lough Swilly during the war.

Already some four or five million pounds worth of the gold has been salvaged. There yet remains two or three millions more of it lying at the bottom of the sea, and the salvage ship *Racer* is going out to search for this "balance."

Modern methods of submarine treasure-hunting are very different from those that used to be in vogue. It is no longer necessary to use hand-pumps to furnish divers with air while they are "below." From the ship's air-compressing plant, which keeps up 100 lb. pressure, the divers are "fed."

As the air goes down to them it passes through the ordinary hand-pumps, and by the scale on these the attendants can tell whether the divers are being correctly supplied.

Should anything go wrong with the automatic "feed," the manual pumps can be "started up" in a second.

While he is working under water the diver keeps in touch with those in the ship by means of a telephone, the cable of which is also his life-line.

Nor does he have to do the laborious tasks which used to fall upon him. Wreckage is lifted by a "grab" dropped down from the ship.

Similarly, for clearing away sand or mud, submerged pumps—a wonderful invention—are lowered from the ship to the wreck, and all the diver has to do is to watch them at work.

If pumps cannot be used the diver employs in their place a hose-pipe. A powerful jet of water is projected down this from the ship, and the diver plays his hose on the wreck much after the fashion in which a fireman plays a hose on a burning building.

So far has invention progressed that it is now possible for a diver to use a naked acetylene flame for cutting through wreckage under water instead of having to hack away with hand tools.

And if conditions "below" make it necessary the diver can even be furnished with electric light to work by.

Usually he remains under water half an hour at a stretch. All such "scrap" as ships' plating is hoisted to the surface by cranes.

But "treasure"—for example, gold bullion, which is cast into short bars—is always lifted in buckets punched full of holes so that the water can run out.

In addition to air-compressing plant, a powerful alternating current installation, a "chamber" through which

Second Hand Store

I am in the market to buy, sell and exchange furniture, household goods, Etc., Etc.

BUYING PRICES RIGHT
SELLING PRICES RIGHT
A FAIR TRADE

LAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

H. PITKIN & CO.
Licensed Auctioneer for Town of Macleod — ALBERTA

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TO RENT—First-class store on 24th Street. Apply to J. M. Callie, Macleod, Alberta. 33-1f

FOR SALE—Stable 16x24 with loft—good condition—cheap for cash. Apply Dr. S. J. Kirk. 3-1f

WANTED—To hear from owner of good ranch for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 6-13tp\$4.69

WANTED—Sewing by the day—First class work. For particulars Phone Miss Ethel L. Cohoon, No. 195, Macleod. 8-3f

divers are passed when their blood has become aerated after a long "dip," and various other special "plant," a salvage ship carries a well fitted workshop.

Genoa, the place of the noted conference, was the home of Christopher Columbus. If his spirit visited the conflag it would have a vain job in trying to discover America.

TO: GEORGE MILLS SPENCER, formerly of Macleod, Alberta, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced in the District Court of the District of Calgary on the 4th day of April, 1922, against you by The Colonial Investment & Loan Company, as Plaintiff, under a Mortgage made by you to them bearing date the 14th day of March, 1913, secured on the North-east Quarter of Section 9, township 8, range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, and in which action the Plaintiff claims payment of the sum of \$523.85, with interest thereon at 8½ per cent. per annum from the 27th day of March, 1922, and in default, sale or foreclosure of your interest therein and possession of the said lands.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that unless you deliver on or before the 15th day of June, 1922,

(a) A Statement of Defence, or
(b) A Demand that notice of any application to be made in this action be given to you, the Plaintiff may obtain Judgment and Final Order of foreclosure without any further notice to you.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, 28th April, 1922.

BERNARD, BERNARD & GOODALL, 231, 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

A. G. A. Clowes, Clerk in Chambers. Approved: L. F. Clarry, M.C. 9-2f

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of The Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from a SPRING on the north west quarter of section 17, township 9, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, for domestic purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said domestic purposes.

The said Northwest quarter of section 17 is also affected by right of way for the proposed works.

DATED at Macleod, Alta., this 9th day of November, 1921.

JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, 8-4t-pd Applicant.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

MEDICAL

S. J. KIRK, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office:
3rd Ave. between 21st and 22nd Sts.
Phone 58

G. S. MILLS, D.D.S.
Dentistry
Office, corner 27th St. and 4th Ave.
Macleod, Alberta.
Phone 162

LEGAL

JOSEPH D. MATHESON, LL.B.
Barrister
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

MCDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
J. W. McDonald, K.C. T. B. Martin
D. G. Mackenzie
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
Money to Loan Phone 247
Macleod, Alberta.

JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

R. F. BARNES,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
Money to Loan Phone 247
Macleod, Alberta.

JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod - - - - - Alberta

R. F. BARNES,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.

P. BURNS & CO., Ltd

If it is nice juicy fresh killed meats you desire

WE HAVE THEM

Fresh Fish twice weekly
Cured Meats and Fish always in stock

P. BURNS & CO., Limited



FRY'S—carefully packed in a paper bag to preserve the exquisite FRY flavor.

Truest Economy

FRY'S
THE BEST FOOD
AT THE LOWEST COST

NOW The KIDDIES
will be happy on
Saturdays

Biggest Thing in Macleod, starting Saturday

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
I AM BRINGING
TO MACLEOD
ALBERTA WEEK-END EDITION
VANCOUVER SUN

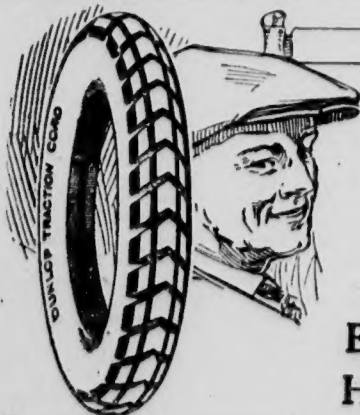
WHAT IT CONTAINS
OH, LOOK
Big colored Comics for
the Children

FEATURED ILLUSTRATED
STORY AND MAGAZINE SECTION — SPORTING NEWS — LATEST NEWS FLASHES — OTHER FEATURES

Just imagine only **5c** only
INCLUDING EVERYTHING
FOR SALE ON STREETS
5c OR AT 5c

Ferguson's drug store
LOCAL AGENTS
RESERVE YOUR COPY EARLY
AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE
COAST THROUGH
Vancouver Sun

THE TIMES FOR PRINTING



DUNLOP TIRES

Ensure
HIGH-MILEAGE—DOUBLE-LIFE

- ☐ Dunlop leadership in Tiredom is most manifest. Mileage records almost unbelievable are piling up all over Canada.
- ☐ The Special Mileage-Making Process, which is the basis of our Fabric Tires, has worked wonders.
- ☐ Perfect shape and balance, stronger side walls to resist curb and rut abuse, special wear-resisting anti-skid tread, etc., add the last touch to popularizing to the full a tire that has long stood in high favor.
- ☐ Dunlop "Cords" made good from their inception.
- ☐ These tires taught motorists to expect more resiliency, greater air space, larger amount of material, better carrying capacity—in short, bigger mileage; and that is the standard by which all Cord Tires are judged to-day.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO.

Branches in Leading Cities.

In the Matter of a Trousseau

A trousseau is never really easy to arrange, whether it be for a millionaire's bride or for a little workgirl whose young man is saving up for a parlor suite of red plush. There are, in either case, so many difficulties of suitability and of changing fashion. Such precipitate marriages as those of King Cophetua or Young Lockinvar have the advantage to the lady that she is relieved from all bother of supplying herself with a complete new wardrobe. King Cophetua, if one remembers aright, did not even have a pair of stockings thrown in with his bride.

The fundamental idea of the trousseau—is that it shall relieve the husband of the expense of buying clothes for his wife before he has had time to pay for the new linoleums and the dining-room sideboard. It is possibly a reflection on the generosity of Victorian husbands, that our mothers had to provide a very much larger outfit than is expected of present-day brides. Thirty years ago a middle-class girl would have been ashamed of a trousseau in which the undergarments were not in sets of eighteen, writes an English correspondent. And in these the quality of hard wear came far ahead of the unnecessary fancy for beauty. It was inevitable that the husband should become so convinced of the everlasting properties of his wife's trousseau that a request after five years or so for a replenishment would come to him as a blow.

Engagements were long in those days, but they were not long enough for the business of collecting a trousseau, which sentiment dictated should be largely made at home by the prospective wearer. Almost as soon as she left school a girl would begin what she called a "bottom drawer," and American girls call it a "hope chest." For this she would embroider table centres and dressing-table mats, and she would stow away in it any birthday gifts not immediately needed. If she failed to achieve matrimony herself the contents of the bottom drawer came in admirably as wedding gifts to her friends.

The modern girl catches her hare before she buys red-currant jelly, and leaves her trousseau until the wedding-day is settled. An American usually receives presents from all her friends when her engagement is announced, but the most the girl over here can expect is a boudoir cap or two and an afternoon tea-cloth. With these insubstantial exceptions she has to collect the rest of the outfit herself, and often in a very short time.

It is a mistake to buy many hats, frocks, or coats-and-skirts. A familiar and pathetic sight is the woman married for five years or so and still wearing her trousseau gowns. The bride of sixty years ago was proud of a good black silk guaranteed for a lifetime of wear, but the modern girl who invests in too big a stock of dresses will find them so many millstones round her spirits when fashions and her fancy have changed. Underclothes one can hardly have in too great a quantity. A woman who can not find time to make them for herself, and who values quality and good workmanship more than black cat-machine-embroidered on cheap georgette should buy her underwear from convents. French peasants in the battle area, Irish, French, and Belgians nuns make exquisite lingerie at lower prices than the equivalent quality in shops.

FRUIT SYRUPS And COOL DRINKS

To make lemonade frequently without much trouble, prepare a week's supply of lemon syrup. Boil together 2 quarts of water and 4 cupsful of granulated sugar for about 10 minutes, then add 1½ cupsful of lemon juice. Let cool, pour in jars or bottles and place in the refrigerator. When you want a pitcher of lemonade, all you need to do is to dilute this lemon syrup with ice water. By thoroughly heating lemons prior to squeezing, nearly twice the amount of juice can be obtained. This syrup may be further flavored with pineapple, grape juice,

raspberry, or any other preferred fruit.

A refreshing drink is made by taking 3 pints of well-sweetened lemonade, 1 pint of root beer, and a scant teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Mix, add chopped ice, a few slices of orange or other fruit, set on ice until chilled, then serve.

Black Raspberry Sirup—Mash black raspberries, bring slowly to a boil and strain. To each pint of juice add 1 cupful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of nutmeg, and ½ teaspoonful each of cloves and ginger. The spices are best if they are placed in a small bag of thin cloth. Boil 15 minutes; skim and bottle.

Strawberry Pineapple Sirup—Put together 1 pineapple shredded, 4 quarts of strawberries hulled and mashed, and a quart of water. Boil until thoroughly cooked; strain and add ½ cupful of sugar to each cupful of juice. Bottle and seal while hot.

Currant Sirup—Take 3 quarts of ripe currants. Mash and put them in a double boiler with no water. When well cooked, strain through cloth and for every pint of juice add 1 pound of powdered sugar. Boil for 8 minutes, skim and bottle while hot. Keep in a sunny closet. When serving, a few ripe raspberries or blackberries crushed in the glass with ice will make a delicious beverage.

Ginger Punch—To one-third of a pound of preserved ginger add 1 quart of water and 1 cupful of sugar, and boil the mixture for 15 minutes. Let it cool, then add ½ cupful of lemon juice and 1 cupful of orange juice. Strain the sirup through a jelly bag.

Lemon Mint—Wash the mint well, and pick off a large cupful of the leaves. Put them into a stone jar with one quart of chopped ice. Stir the mixture until the leaves are thoroughly bruised and the flavor is extracted. Strain off the water, and add the juice of 2 oranges and 6 lemons, and one pint of sugar. Put it on ice, and when it is thoroughly cold serve it in tall, thin glasses, with a sprig of fresh mint and a very thin slice of lemon in each glass.

Raspberry Vinegar—Pour 2 quarts of vinegar over 4 quarts of raspberries. Cover it, and put it in a cool place for two days. Strain the juice through cheesecloth, and pour it over 4 quarts of fresh berries. Set the mixture aside again for two days, then strain it a second time through cheesecloth, and add 3 quarts of sugar. Heat it slowly, and skim the liquid until it is clear; then boil it 20 minutes. Seal it in sterilized bottles. When you serve it, use 2 tablespoonfuls of the sirup to a glass of ice water. It is a most refreshing drink on a hot day, and will keep for years.

Currant Shrub—Heat 2 quarts of ripe currants, and strain the juice through cheesecloth. To every quart of juice add ¾ pound of sugar, and stir the sirup until the sugar dissolves. Add the juice of one lemon, and enough cold water to dilute the sirup. When it is cold, pour it over cracked ice, and ornament each glass with a slice of lemon or a bunch of ripe currants.

Cherry Shrub—Put 2 quarts of ripe, pitted cherries through a fruit-press. Make a sirup, using 2 pounds of sugar to 2 quarts of water, and cook five minutes. Add the cherries and the juice of 2 lemons, strain and set aside until very cold. Serve with some of the fresh cherries floating on the surface of the shrub.

Grape Cordial—To 1 quart of rich,

GREAT GRANDMAMMA'S PORTRAIT.

(By L. M. Montgomery.)

On the pictured walls of the octagon room, Quaint in its lavender scented gloom, Great grandmamma's portrait hangs to-day,

Painted in years of the far away: Gravely watching beneath her pass Many a bonny lad and lass.

Long prim ringlets of nut brown hair, Shoulders dimpled and white and fair, Hazel eyes with their lashes long, Mouth that was shaped for the words of song, Check of blossom and brow of snow, This was a maiden of long ago.

Great grandmamma gazes fondly down, And over her face steals a sombre frown,

Strange is the world on which to-day Great grandmamma looks from far away, And her lovely, scornful eyes can see That nothing's the same as it used to be.

Maidens were shrinking and shy of yore, But old-time manners are now no more, Boldly they flaunt in these mad new days, Who ever heard of such shameless way, Great grandmamma frowns and whispers low, "Not like the girls of long ago."

Into the hush of the octagon room, Steal two forms through its perfumed gloom, Tall and handsome, and manly, he, Fair and dainty, and graceful she, With the hazel eyes and nut-brown hair, Of the stately lady who watches there.

Beneath the portrait, the lovers stand, Close in his own he holds her hand, A tremulous question, a whispered yes, And then the joy of a fond caress! Can it be that the woe has kissed his prize? Under great grandmamma's very eyes?

But great grandmamma's face has lost its frown, And very tenderly looks she down, On the lad and lassie who here to-day Are making love in the sweet old way, Great grandmamma smiles and whispers low: "Just like the girls of long ago."

unsweetened grape juice, add ¼ cupful each of cold water and sugar sirup, and ½ teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Just before you serve the drink fill the glasses two-thirds full of crushed ice, and pour the cordial over it.

An Egg Drink—Beat 3 eggs thoroughly, add 6 cupfuls of ice water. Whip into the mixture the juice of 1 orange and a small amount of the grated rind. Serve it in glasses topped with whipped cream.

Milk Shake—Flavor rich milk or, if preferred, half milk and half cream, with vanilla, and add the well-beaten white of one egg and sugar to suit the taste. Put the milk into a screw-top jar or bottle, and shake it until it foams, but not hard or long enough to make it buttery. Pour it into glasses, and sprinkle grated nutmeg on top.

Honor Roll Macleod Public School

Grade I. Jr.—Eileen Bawden, Jim Gillespie, Alison Seymour, Mable Brewster.

Grade I. Sr.—Ian Callie, Laurel Armstrong.

Grade II. Jr.—Edward Prestwick, Queenie Maltby.

Grade II. Sr.—1, Fred Ades; 2, George Johnston; 3, Henry Boag; 4, Jack MacDonald; 5, James Allan; 6, Gordon Johnston.

Grade III.—1, Hazel McNab; 2, Fred Seymour; 3, Edith Pollard; 4, Gwen Hilliard; 5, Charles Armstrong; 6, Buster Dunn.

Grade IV.—1, Gladys Cooney; 2, Marion Hill; 3, Ruth Armer; 4, May Grier; 5, Jean Ringland; 6, Margaret Reid.

Grade V.—1, Alan Gordon; 2, Phyllis Willson and Sandy McPhedran; 4, Millie Armer; 5, Margaret Hamilton; 6, Richard Butcher.

Grade VI.—1, Grace Bremner; 2, Florence Gilboe; 3, Dora Gibson; 4,

The Ideal Tonic

Why cough and be wretched with a miserable cold? Why be humiliated by having Pimples and Boils to disfigure your skin? Why be pale and thin because you can't digest a decent meal? Get a bottle of **PE-RU-NA** and you will be well! PE-RU-NA will stop those health-troubles and help you to get well quickly. PE-RU-NA is no untried, unknown preparation—but the famous old reliable tonic and blood purifier that has been used from coast to coast for half a century and more. Get a Bottle of PE-RU-NA and get well quickly. Sold Everywhere.

PE-RU-NA COMPANY, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal

Pearl Hart; 5, Ruth Grant; 6, Isa Grandison.

The complete lists of grade seven and eight pupils are printed. Parents whose children are among the last ten should refer to report cards and note the studies which demand extra attention.

Grade VII.—1, Verna Armstrong; 2, Jean Russell; 3, Mildred Wood; 4, Lillian Andrews; 5, Beryl Charlton; 6, Helen Allan; 7, Alice MacDonald; 8, Malcolm Mackenzie; 9, John Macdonald; 10, Marjorie Fleming; 11, Grace Bender; 12, Marjorie Dufour; 13, Aldra Meers; 14, George Pringle; 15, Jean Gordon; 16, Cordell Swinerton; 17, Clara Dillingham; 18, Ralph Webb; 19, Mabel Smea; 20, Alfred Tilbe; 21, Will Hamilton; 22, Ralph Grady; 23, Charles Brewster; 24, Robert Hunter; 25, Leonard Bremner.

Grade VIII.—1, Catherine Mercer; 2, Marjorie Armer; 3, May Fawcett; 4, Claudia Gardiner; 5, Alma McCausland; 6, Dorothy Embury; 7, Marguerite McLean; 8, Durward Mills; 9, Mattie McFadden and Robert McCausland; 11, John Watson; 12, Mary Rose; 13, Travis Blakely; 14, Lola Campbell and Albert Swinerton; 16, Tom Mackintosh; 17, Clifford

Whipple; 18, Norman Genge; 19, Margaret Brewster; 20, Ruth McLean; 21, Blossom Lyons; 22, Marjorie Dean; 23, Gordon McLeod; 24, Fred Gibson; 25, Clifford Dean; 26, Leonard Webb.

This ghost business has reached New York State where a female spook is appearing, described as having red lips and bobbed hair. If you have to have 'em that is about the brand.

A New York plumber rises to demonstrate, stating that he, together with his assistant, are paid \$16 per day and not \$18 as reported.

Keep Your
Shoes Neat
2IN1
Shoe Polishes

FINEST JOB PRINTING!

The Macleod Times has one of the
most up-to-date Printing Plants in
Western Canada.

We have the material to do the work with and skilled
mechanics—adepts at the attaining that finished appearance in your printing that your taste calls for.

WE DO UP-TO-DATE PRINTING

Better Printing Than Is Done In Most City Shops.

IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

To Get Your Printing Done At Home Where You Can
Get First-Class Work And Keep Your Money In The
Home Community.

WE DO GOOD PRINTING At RIGHT PRICES

PHONE 91
THE MACLEOD TIMES

DEATH OF MRS. D. L. MURISON

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. D. L. Murison, which occurred suddenly at an early hour Wednesday morning the 10th instant. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. Murison, after dressing called to Mrs. Murison and receiving no reply went to her room, thinking she had overslept, and was horrified to find her lying on the floor dead. Dr. Kirk was hastily summoned and after an examination gave it as his opinion that she had been dead half an hour or more. Coroner A. F. Grady, in company with the doctor, did not consider an inquest necessary, but an investigation was held. Death was due to heart failure. Mrs. Murison experienced a severe illness a year ago, but had apparently regained her usual good health, and her untimely end comes as a great shock to her many friends in town and vicinity who held her in the highest esteem.

Mrs. Murison, whose maiden name was Lawes, came to Macleod in 1889, being married to Mr. D. L. Murison, then a sergeant in the R.N.W.M.P., two years later.

The funeral services will be held from Christ Church at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, May 12th. To the sorrowing husband we extend sincere sympathy.

Additional Locals.

An alarm of fire was turned in on Friday evening of last week at about 8 p.m., when it was found that the old frame building on the corner of 3rd Avenue and 24th Street was in a fair way to be wiped off the map. The caretaker of the fire hall had the hose reel at the nearest hydrant actually before the fire whistle had sounded the alarm and it was to be commended upon his promptness. The building was being used by a firm in the clothes pressing and cleaning business and was completely gutted, a number of suits of clothes, we understand, being destroyed. The shop adjoining, occupied by W. K. Mackie was slightly scorched, and some damage done to the contents by smoke and water. The building which was owned by the Sam. B. Smith Estate, was uninsured. Mr. Mackie's loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire insurance adjuster is expected here today.

Town gardens are said to be the scratching grounds for predatory chickens of the no-count and other breeds.

A city ordinance provides that stray stock found wandering on the public streets may be impounded and a heavy fine imposed on the owner. Verbum sap sapienti.

The entertainment and dance held last evening in the town hall under the auspices of the Agricultural Society was a pronounced success, a full account of which will be given in the next issue of The Times.

SOME SIGNS SEEN IN SHOP WINDOWS.

Placard at a moving picture show: "Young children must have parents." In a barber shop window: "Durn."

Stand Off Flouring Mill

GRISTING ALL YEAR ROUND
FLOUR FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Public Meetings

MR. FRANK SKELHORNE

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON THE BEST METHOD OF COMBATING THE

GRASSHOPPER MENACE

On and at the following dates and places:
TOWN HALL, MACLEOD, WED., MAY 17
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

WATERTON School House, Thur. MAY 18
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

EVERY FARMER IN THIS DISTRICT IS URGED TO BE PRESENT AT THESE MEETINGS IN THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THIS COMMUNITY.

H. W. BRIGHT,
Secty. Municipal District of Bright

ing alterations, patrons will be shaved in the back." Sign in a Broadway store: "Empty boxes suitable for holiday gifts." In a tailor shop: "We dye for others, why not let us dye for you?" In a clothing store: "These pants will look better on your legs than on our hands."

SMUGGLING COCAINE

(By a Customs Official)

Recent tragedies have called attention to the increasing misuse of cocaine by a certain class of men and women. Derived from the coca plant, found in South America, it is one of the most useful of all drugs, being invaluable as a local anæsthetic. But used improperly, it sets up a craving which can only be satisfied by constant doses, the effect of which is disastrous upon both mind and will.

Under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, the import and export of opium (to the use of which British people are not addicted), morphia, heroin, and cocaine are prohibited except under licence of the Secretary of State. Moreover, chemists can only supply dangerous drugs provided the purchaser produces a prescription signed by a qualified medical practitioner.

Yet in spite of these stringent regulations there is plenty of "dope" to be had. It is frequently hawked in the West End of London by undesirable characters, who are usually aliens. It can also be obtained at a stiff price in unsavory haunts in London's underworld.

The authorities suspect that considerable quantities of cocaine are being illicitly imported and then distributed to unscrupulous agents who experience very little difficulty in getting into touch with the unfortunate drug fiends.

Many of these drug traffickers are Chinese. But as a rule the Chinese specialise in smuggling opium, which they require for their own use or for sale in the opium dens in the Chinese quarters.

The Customs officers are doing their best to stamp out this pernicious traffic. Sailors arriving from what are called "dangerous ports" are closely watched. Particular attention is paid to their luggage. They are also frequently "rubbed down."

But smuggling cocaine is far less risky than smuggling tobacco or spirits. In fact, it is almost impossible to detect small quantities of drugs which are skillfully secreted on the person.

For instance, cocaine and other drugs have been found in specially made grooves in walking sticks and umbrellas. "White powder," as cocaine is often called, has been discovered in a wristlet watch from which the works had been removed. Moreover, the police recently found a quantity of "snow" in a fountain pen!

On one occasion a consignment of women's high-heeled shoes from Paris was in reality a camouflaged consignment of cocaine.

When the heels were examined it was discovered that they could be unscrewed. It was also found that the heels contained a number of phials filled with cocaine.

These ingenious dodges for camouflaging the drug prove that it is not an easy task to circumvent the wily devices usually adopted by the smugglers.

Incidentally, not long ago a Liverpool Customs officer prosecuted a German sailor for smuggling prohibited drugs. The officer stated that he found the stuff in the sailor's bunk.

An examination of the alleged "dope" proved that it was merely a harmless white powder. Of course, it is quite possible that the sailor was under the impression that he was smuggling cocaine.

NOTICE

South MACLEOD IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Irrigation Districts Act 1920, the undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Trustees of the South Macleod Irrigation District as Returning Officer for the purpose of taking a vote of the voters of the district on the by-law to provide for raising a loan of Two Million and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$2,050,000.00) upon the credit of the District and of issuing debentures therefor.

POLLING DIVISION No. 1 (Ewelme) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-east quarter of Section 31, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 26, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north half of Section 27; that portion of the south half of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 28; that portion of the East half of Section 29 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the south half of Section 34; that portion of the east half of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; and that portion of Section 36 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the east half of Section 3 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-west quarter of Section 3; all of Section 4, and the north half of Section 5 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Section 6; the south half of Section 7; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 8; all of Section 9 and 10; all of Section 15; the east half of Section 16; the east half of Section 22.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of Section 1; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 2; the east half and north-west quarter of Section 3; and the north-east quarter of Section 4.

POLLING PLACE—T. E. Murphy's residence on the south-west quarter of Section 7, Township 6, Range 26, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Deputy Returning Officer—T. E. Murphy.

Now, therefore, the electors within said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at the Polling Place as shown above on the 15th day of May, 1922, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question. The Poll will continue open until, and close, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1922. A. R. McFADDEN, Returning Officer.

POLLING DIVISION No. 2 (Waterton) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Sections 25 and 26; the east half of Section 35; and all of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; that portion of the north-west quarter of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the west half and north-east quarter of Section 29; all of Sections 30 to 32 inclusive; and that portion of Section 33 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the west half and north-east quarter of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Sections 3 to 10 inclusive; those portions of Sections 11 and 12 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south-east quarter of Section 1.

POLLING PLACE—The residence of D. Gillen, on the south-east quarter of Section 8, Township 7, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Deputy Returning Officer—D. Gillen.

Now, therefore, the electors within said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at the Polling Place as shown above on the 15th day of May, 1922, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question. The Poll will continue open until, and close, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1922. A. R. McFADDEN, Returning Officer.

POLLING DIVISION No. 3 (Hazelme) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of Section 13 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of Section 24 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the west half and the south-east quarter of Section 25; all of Sections 26 to 29 inclusive; the north-east quarter of Section 31; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 32; all of Sections 33 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 21; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 to 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

east quarter of Section 7; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 8; all of Sections 9 and 10.

POLLING PLACE—The building situated on the north-east corner of the north-east quarter of Section 21, Township 7, Range 25, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Deputy Returning Officer—J. H. Peard.

Now, therefore, the electors within said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at the Polling Place as shown above on the 15th day of May, 1922, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question. The Poll will continue open until, and close, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1922. A. R. McFADDEN, Returning Officer.

POLLING DIVISION No. 4 (Brewster's) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south half and north-east quarter of Section 16; the east half of Section 17; that portion of the south-west quarter of Section 17 situated west of Stand Off Trail; that portion of the north-west quarter of Section 17 situated north of Six Mile Coulee, so called; all of Section 18; the north half of Section 19; all of Sections 20 and 21; all of Section 27; all of Sections 29 and 30; the unsubdivided part of Section 31; all of Sections 32 to 34 inclusive; the north half of Section 35 and the north half of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north-east quarter of Section 13; all of Sections 24 and 25; and all of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south-east quarter of Section 1.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The unsubdivided portion of the south half of Section 6.

POLLING PLACE—At Charles Brewster's residence, north-west quarter of Section 29, Township 8, Range 25, West of 4th Meridian.

Deputy Returning Officer—Mrs. Charles Brewster.

Now, therefore, the electors within said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at the Polling

AUCTION SALE

MR. R. L. HACKETT has received instructions from **A. BAKER**, who is reducing stock, to sell by public auction **In the Hudson's Bay Store** **'SAT., MAY 20th, '22**

Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TOYS:

ENGLISH DINNER SETS
ENGLISH TEA SETS
GLASS TUMBLERS
GLASS BUTTER DISHES
GLASS SUGAR AND CREAMS
GLASS SYRUP JARS
VINEGAR BOTTLES
NAPPIES
PLAIN WHITE CUPS AND SAUCERS
CLOVER LEAF CUPS AND SAUCERS
PLAIN AND FANCY TEA POTS
CHILDREN'S TEA SETS
GLASS JUGS
CHINA JUGS
FANCY AND PAINTED CHINA
CUT GLASS WATER SETS
HOT WATER JUGS
MIXING BOWLS
PUDDING BOWLS
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JARDINIERS

DOLL CARRIAGES
EXPRESS WAGONS
ROCKING CHAIRS
CHILDREN'S KINDERGARTEN SETS
DOLLS
GAMES FOR BOYS
TENPINS
BOOKS, ETC.
SHOPPING BAGS
FANCY FLOWER BASKETS
BASEBALLS
BASEBALL BATS
BASEBALL MITTS
BOXES OF CIGARS
PIPES
TOBACCO POUCHES
AND OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS
TO MENTION
CASSEROLES

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE--KEEP DATE IN MIND

R. L. HACKETT, Auct'r

SUPPORT YOUR HOME PAPER

You Have a Right to Expect More

You pay a good deal of attention to your choice of tires—perhaps because you see them all the time. Have you also determined which is the one best battery for your car?

Be critical of batteries, particularly of the Exide. You have a right to expect more than the ordinary lasting-power from an Exide Battery. It was the first starting and lighting battery for automobiles, and is today standard equipment on more new cars leaving the factory than any other battery.

The Exide is a powerful battery; it will not get out of order unless badly abused, and it will last a very long time. That is the kind of a battery you have a right to expect in the new car you choose and in the battery you buy to replace a faded out battery. For the Exide is a true economy on account of its long life and freedom from repairs.

It is well worth your while to insist on an Exide. If you should have any trouble in getting one, write us or our nearest district distributor.

District Distributors:

T. H. PEACOCK,
216, 12th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED
153 Dufferin Street, TORONTO

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

The recognized battery for farm lighting plants is the rugged, long-life Exide.

The Good Company Opening Store Here

The rumor which has been going around that The Good Company were about to open a store at Macleod was confirmed this week when a car load of store fixtures were unloaded and placed in the west half of the Hudson's Bay building. Mr. Good, who started the Lethbridge business, called at our office last Saturday and advised us that he expected to open here just as soon as all the stock and fixtures arrived and were put into place. He does not intend to open until he has a full line of goods and everything arranged so as to give satisfaction to the public from the start.

The Good Company are considered one of the most successful firms, not only in Lethbridge and Southern Alberta but in the whole province of Alberta. Mr. Good opened the Lethbridge store over fourteen years ago and they are enjoying a good share of the trade at both of these places. The Lethbridge business was started in a very small way but at present is from twenty-five to thirty times the size it was at the start and their present location is not large enough to accommodate the crowd. Mr. Good has had over twenty-seven years experience in the grocery business, having started as a delivery boy in the east when he was fifteen years of age. The Macleod store is to be run on the same principal as the other two stores, that is, they will sell only for cash or open deposit accounts or take farm produce in exchange. Orders in town will be delivered free where they are a certain size, that is, orders will have to be say, \$3.00 or \$5.00 as the case may be to be delivered free, while orders under the stipulated amount will be charged at 15c or 25c as the case may be. This is done to eliminate the small orders which are usually done at a loss. Mr. Good says if they get the business that is going to Calgary and other outside points at present, along with some mail order business which they expect to get from points north and west of here, they will enjoy a nice business. By having no losses on book accounts and by having the delivery expenses cut down to a minimum, and with the buying powers they have operating the three stores, he says they will be able to sell goods for considerable less money than would be possible otherwise. He says they will certainly meet all mail order competition and in a great many cases beat them when freight is taken into consideration. Their motto always has been Quality Goods at the lowest possible prices and this will always be their motto in all of their stores. Mr. Good will personally supervise the opening of the business here, but after it gets running properly will go back to Lethbridge to take charge there, and expects to place Mr. Wm. G. Richmond (who has been with the firm for some time) in charge here.

SPRING AND SUMMER FOREST FIRES.

There are usually two periods of fire hazard in the Canadian forests, in early spring just after the snow disappears, and in late summer when the vegetation has begun to get dry. Exceptional seasons vary these periods but the two classes of "spring fires" and "summer fires" remain. Many people understand why the dry, hot period of late summer is likely to be favorable to the starting of forest fires, but they think that, after the heavy snowfall of winter, the woods ought to be safe till early summer at least. A little reflection, however, will show why the early spring period is particularly dangerous. In early spring there is often a short period of hot, bright days. The leaves have not yet come out and the sun shines down through the leafless branches directly on the forest floor. The snow disappears as if by magic and the dead twigs and last year's leaves become dry as tinder. If a glowing match or cigarette stub is dropped among this material the forest floor is ablaze over a space of many yards in a moment. A few days at this period are always most critical. After the first spring rain the ground vegetation becomes green and damp, and the leaves come out and shade the forest floor. The worst danger is then over, until the hot days of late summer cause the vegetation to dry out, when a danger period ensues which lasts till the first autumn rains. The moral of it all is that Canadians ought always to be careful with fire in the forest and doubly careful during these danger periods.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

Two Calgary schools and twelve at points outside that city have qualified for the bronze medal offered by His Honor Lieut. Governor Brett for Red Cross Junior units getting their quota subscription of \$1.00 per capita towards the new Children's Hospital which has been opened. There are still a number of schools competing for the remaining medals and all hope to get their total amount before their time limit is up.

The new hospital was opened two weeks ago in Calgary and already a number of sick children are being cared for. The cases which are supported by the Juniors are all sent to this institution where they are given the kindest and most efficient treatment.

The superintendent of Junior Work for Alberta, Miss Jessie Church, reports that new units are springing up all over the province. The members are showing the greatest enthusiasm for the work and are particularly keen about the new children's hospital. The aim of the Junior Red Cross is to give proper medical treatment to sick and crippled children whose parents are unable to afford it.

Vote for South Macleod Irrigation Money By-Law And Your Own and this Community's Best Interests

TO VOTE FOR SOUTH MACLEOD IRRIGATION MONEY BY-LAW ON MAY 15 MEANS TO VOTE FOR THIS DISTRICT'S ASSURED PROSPERITY.

Any person duly qualified to vote on the South Macleod Irrigation District Money By-law and who on May 15th votes against the passing of same is acting adversely to his own, his family's and Macleod district's best interests. The consummation of the project depends on an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those voting and it is essential in the interests of Macleod District that every qualified voter turn out at the polls to ensure a big affirmative majority.

"He either fears his fate too much—Or his deserts are small, That dares not put it to the touch To GAIN or lose it all."

In other words nerve is essential to any worth while success—some faith and hope founded on intelligent belief in a logical array of favorable facts and plenty of NERVE and success follows as the daylight follows the rising sun. And the proposition now before the voters of the South Mac-

leod Irrigation District is all for GAIN without a chance to "lose it all."

Affirmative votes are voices in favor of stabilized agricultural interests—emancipation of the victims of nature's vagaries—the permanency of the home beautiful with its trees, shrubbery, lawns and gardens and general assured prosperity for this district.

May 15th is the Hegira from which this district may reckon its era of prosperity if at the polls we pit our intelligence successfully against the phantoms of vague unfounded fears and forgetting individual selfishness co-operate in an overwhelming affirmative vote for the by-law and assured and lasting prosperity for Macleod District and—

"The rising sun of substantial prosperity already glides the clouds of our adversity and the shining morning of our realized hope is at hand."

Let us now consider the substantiating facts:

Cold Facts

The following tabulated estimates are from the report of Engineer D. W. Hays, appointed by the provincial government to report on the South Macleod Irrigation Project, and are doubtless substantially correct:

ESTIMATED RETURNS FROM AN IRRIGATED FARM OF 160 ACRES—

The following table gives the estimated yields and value of crops on a 160 acre tract under irrigation. The unit prices used are taken as net average feeding values in the district under normal conditions.

Crop	Area Acres	Estimated Yield Per Acre	Unit Prices	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Alfalfa	80	3 tons	\$15.00	\$3,600.00	\$45.00
Oats	40	60 bus.	.35	840.00	21.00
Barley	25	50 bus.	.50	625.00	25.00
Peas	5	30 bus.	1.50	225.00	45.00
Potatoes	5	250 bus.	.80	750.00	150.00
Garden Roots	1	...	...	100.00	100.00
Building yards, ditches, etc.	4	...	...	...	...
Total	160	...	...	\$6,140.00	\$38.37

ESTIMATED RETURNS FROM A DRY FARM OF 320 ACRES—

The following estimate is made on a basis of 160 acres of producing land, requiring 320 acres to the farm. The prices are values estimated to be received by the farmer at the elevators under normal conditions.

Crop	Area Acres	Estimated Average Yield	Unit Price	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Wheat	160	20 bus.	.90	\$2880.00	\$18.00
Oats	160	35 bus.	.30*	1680.00	10.50
Barley	160	25 bus.	.40*	1600.00	10.00

*—The unit prices for oats and barley are not worth as much per bushel delivered at the elevators as they are when fed to stock on the farm.

ESTIMATED COST OF PRODUCING CROPS FOR IRRIGATED LAND—

	160 acres	Total Cost
(1) Planting annual crops on one-half the area, plowing, harrowing, seed, seeding, etc. @ \$6.00 per acre	...	\$ 480.00
(2) Perennial crops on one-half the area on a basis of 15% of the initial cost for land preparation, seed, seeding, etc., at say \$12.00 per acre—\$1.80 per acre per year	...	144.00
(3) Irrigation—2 men 30 days @ \$3.50 each	...	\$210.00
Repairs to small ditches and structures	...	160.00
Land preparation and farm ditches on a basis of 8% of the estimated initial cost of grading, leveling land, ditches, structures, etc. at say \$20.00 per acre or yearly charge of \$1.60 per acre	...	256.00
Operation and maintenance at \$1.50 per acre	...	240.00
Redemption of bonds as assumed principal charge of \$34.00 per acre to be repaid in 25 years or at an average of \$1.36 per acre per year	...	217.00
Interest on outstanding indebtedness @ 6 1/2% less interest earned on Reserve fund leaving an average charge of \$1.50 per acre per year	...	240.00
Total for 160 acre farm	...	\$3779.00
Average cost per acre	...	23.62

ESTIMATED COST OF PRODUCING CROPS FOR DRY FARMING—(on 320 acres in the farm with 160 producing)—

	160 acres	Total Cost
(1) Planting annual crops, discing, harrowing, seed, seeding, etc., 160 acres @ \$4.00	...	\$ 640.00
(2) Summer fallow charged from work done in preceding year to producing area, 160 acres @ \$4.00	...	640.00
(3) Harvesting and marketing on the basis of grain crops only, 160 acres @ \$5.00	...	800.00
(4) Interest on capital invested in land on the basis of \$20.00 per acre for 320 acres @ 6%	...	384.00
(5) Taxes, etc. on 320 acres at say 25c per acre	...	80.00
Total for 160 acres producing crops	...	\$2644.00
Average cost per acre	...	16.52

NET RETURNS FROM IRRIGATED FARMING—	Per Acre	Total
Estimated value of gross yield	\$ 38.37	\$6140.00
Estimated cost of production	23.62	3779.00
Profit	\$ 14.75	\$2361.00

NET RETURNS FROM DRY FARMING—on the basis of an average for wheat in the district—	Per Acre	Total
Estimated value of gross yield	\$ 18.00	\$2880.00
Estimated cost of production	16.52	2644.00
Profit*	\$ 1.48	\$236.00

NET GAIN FOR IRRIGATED LAND—	Per Acre	Total
Profit by irrigated farming	\$ 14.75	\$2361.00
Profit by dry farming	1.48	236.00
Net gain	\$ 13.27	\$2125.00

*—The value of a 20 bushel wheat crop is generally considered to about offset the cost of production.

It will be noted that in the estimated cost of production on either irrigated or dry farms in above estimates labor is estimated as all hired (which is of course proper) but to arrive at actual returns in money the operating farmer's wages and those of any of his sons working without remuneration should be added to the profits shown.

It will be noted that no allowance is made in the above estimates for crop failures in dry farming.

Also under a co-operative marketing system (which must be instituted) much greater results in income from irrigated farming would likely be realized, as products would not be sold in local markets but in highest world markets and whereby local middlemen's profits would be eliminated, to accrue to the farmer-sellers.

It will be noted by above estimates that redemption of bonds and interest is spread over 25 years being for 160 acres \$457.00 per year.

A farmer who has 160 acres all irrigated (there is no charge against any acreage not irrigated) will not be called upon to make any payments for irrigation taxes till water shall have been on land for two crops—viz.: The Irrigation Act calls for no taxation for irrigation until water will have been on land one year when taxes would be assessed but not in arrears till December 31st of the second year—or after harvesting of second crop.

Sale of Lands Not a Sacrifice

In view of the fact that colonization of the entire project with say 160 acres to each holding is essential to the success of the district as a whole it does not figure out as a sacrifice that land owners might find it necessary to sell a portion of their holdings at \$30.00 per acre or thereabouts—especially when it is considered that such a price is a more than fair price under present conditions—in fact no land is being sold at this time for any figure nor is it likely there would be any market for lands in this district till irrigation is assured. It being a fact that there is no market for land at any price here it would seem advantageous to holders if by irrigation a \$30.00 per acre market could be assured and especially in view of the fact that each farmer's holdings (after selling a portion) would reasonably under irrigation development easily soar to \$125.00 per acre, working out thus for a holder of 320 acres who disposed of 160 acres at \$30.00 per acre:

160 acres sold @ \$30.00	\$ 4,800.00
160 acres retained @ \$125 eventually	20,000.00
	\$24,800.00
320 acres (entire holding) @ \$30	9,600.00
Eventual profit by sale	\$15,200.00

Sale for colonization in 160 acre holdings would give a substantial amount of ready cash to cover expense of getting under irrigation.

As the record of drought in this district stands a barrier against selling land at any figure and a menace to success in holding land the alternative of selling a portion—to ensure irrigation and a substantial increase in the value of that portion held—is in the nature of a blessing rather than a sacrifice, and the \$2.00 per acre estimated by the government as the cost of selling the land is a fair and conservative fee in view of the fact that they have planned an aggressive selling campaign calculated to realize quick results.

To vote against and defeat the money by-law means the absolute ruin of individual prospects and of the prospects of this community as a whole.

Again it is urged that every qualified voter in the South Macleod Irrigation District turn out on May 15 to vote. Consult the notice on Page Six of this paper as to your polling place.

DON'T DO THIS!



LEONARD EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS AND STOPS HEAD NOISES
"Rub it in Back of the Ears"
(Never Put in Ears)
Insert in Nostrils
Deafness is greatly relieved by a simple treatment with Leonard Ear Oil. Special instructions by a noted Ear Specialist for different kinds of Deafness and Head Noises contained in each Package. Leonard Ear Oil is not an experiment but has had a successful sale since 1907. "You cannot afford to be deaf." TRY THIS OIL. It has helped thousands of people. Why not you? Descriptive circular upon request.
MADE IN CANADA
L. H. Beallington Co., Sales Agents, Toronto
A. D. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Ave., N.Y. City
For Sale in Macleod by A. D. Ferguson and All Good Druggists.

USE Carnol
The Best Tonic.
R. D. McNay

The Whitefoot Photo Service
AMATEUR FINISHING
PORTRAITURE
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Phone 64, Macleod

THE TIMES FOR PRINTING

RADIO PLANS
and complete instructions with which anyone can make a good set for a few dollars.
By mail \$2.00
The Leslie Supply Co.
P. O. BOX 1649
Edmonton, Alberta

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

Groceries Crockery

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables arriving regularly, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Rhubarb, Lettuce, Green Onions, etc.

Fresh Shipment of Pineapples expected this week from Porto Rico

Crockery

Plain white and Clover Leaf at reduced prices

International Stock Food & Calf Meal

"The Store of Quality"

Prompt Delivery Service

Phone 8

Millinery for Spring

Pattern Hats to Suit Everyone. Children's Hats at \$2.00 each. Have you seen our New Suit Blouses in Tricolette? They are beauties

MISS A. M. WILSON

REACH & Co.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES
GROCERIES, Etc.

The Grocery Department expects a very comprehensive variety of Fruits, Vegetables and Garden Truck, comprising Strawberries, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Pineapple For Salads, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Celery, Rhubarb, Spinach, New Cabbage, Asparagus, Green Onions, Ripe Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes. We expect these in for next Saturday display. The prices will correspond with these hard times, as green food is an absolute necessity.

Groceries, as is usual with us, are from the best brands on the market. All cans showing any bulge are thrown away. Many stores may quote low prices for an inferior article, but don't buy unless it is an old reliable brand.

Last week we advertised Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Etc., and had a liberal response with intending purchasers. From time to time it will be our policy to take certain lines in stock each week and clear out at cost, as it is so difficult to sort up in the same grade, style or fashion. But will replace by newer designs as are displayed in the advertising catalogues. It only depends upon prospective crop conditions for us to see that our prices will induce you to buy at home, and know that the merchant is sharing his profit with you.

REACH & Co.

Semi-ready Clothing

Boys' Jack o' Leather Suits

Boys' Knickerbockers, \$2.25

to \$3.00

Rain Coats from \$8.50 up.

Suits to Measure, \$25 and up

J. W. MOREASH, MERCHANT TAILOR
CLEANING DYEING PRESSING

G.W.V.A. MACLEOD

GRAND

ROSE BALL

VETERANS' HALL

Wednesday, May 24th

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BY THE LADIES OF THE TOWN

EACH LADY AND EACH GENTLEMAN WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A ROSE

Special Music

ADMISSION:—

GENTLEMEN, \$1.00

LADIES, \$1.00

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

A sittings of the court will open here on Monday, May 15th.

W. Davis, of Claresholm, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

Wheat has again taken a slump in price, it being now \$1.15 per bushel.

Mrs. H. C. Winter left on Monday last on a visit to relatives living in Calgary and Drumheller.

Mr. Inkster, an engineer for the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district, was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. C. Ives has returned to her home in Macleod after a brief visit with relatives in Calgary.

Many strangers are seen 'on our streets these days, the great majority of them hailing from the United States.

In all over half a million bushels of seed oats have been purchased by farmers in the south country since spring opened up.

Miss Jean Rothney left on Monday last for Medicine Hat General Hospital, where she expects to take up training as a nurse.

Mrs. R. H. Hilliard, who has been spending the past few months with her husband in England, returned home on Saturday morning.

On the night of May 7th an auto was hit by a C.P.R. train near Mission City, B.C., and the occupants, six in number, were instantly killed.

Mrs. D. A. Bain, of Lethbridge, arrived in town this week and was the guest of Mrs. A. L. McKenzie. She returned home to-day (Thursday).

Mrs. J. Gillespie, who has spent the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Foster of Burdette, returned home on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Mary Berry, of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. F. J. Butler, 3rd Avenue, having arrived in town on Friday of last week.

The shade trees planted on town lots, and which have become such an ornament to the town, appear to have pulled through the winter with no very serious loss.

A traveller representing a Medicine Hat crockery manufacturer was in town Tuesday. The deposit of clay from which their crockery is made and which finds a ready market all over Canada is brought from a point 500 miles distant on the Weyburn line, and is known in that district as "white mud." It is a stiff, tenacious clay and the deposit is said to cover a considerable extent of country and to be practically inexhaustible.

Fred Parker, of Lethbridge, spent the week end in town with his mother, Mrs. W. Parker, 23rd Street.

Miss Margaret McCartin spent the week end and holiday in Calgary, the guest of her sister Mrs. Renwick.

Lilac bushes give every promise of having an abundance of bloom this season.

Robins are unusually numerous this year, the cheery piping of these birds being especially noticeable shortly after daylight.

John Bawden, father of our townsman A. W. Bawden, left Macleod on Thursday morning for Fort Saskatchewan, on a visit to his sons who are in business there.

A United States 5c postage stamp of the Boscawen, N. H., issue of 1846, brought 123,375 francs, or \$15,000, when sold at Paris recently. A 6c Alexandria brought \$6,000 and a Baltimore the same figure.

The Poet: "You are wonderful! Your lips are rubies, your teeth are pearls, your eyes are diamonds—"
The Girl: "Oh, hush—you make me feel like a pawnbroker's shop!"

Several of the local store windows are more than usually attractive, extra pains having been taken to decorate same. Goods attractively displayed attract the eye and is time well spent in every case.

Vegetation is growing at a rapid rate. Along the river the bushes and cottonwoods are sending out tiny green leaves with every promise that the trees will be in full verdure before the end of the present month.

Government Engineer Keith was consulting with the Council of the Municipal District of Bright last Saturday re market highways, to ascertain what amount they intend to spend this season on these important roads.

A. J. H. Donohoe and W. J. Jackman, who are the Equalized Assessment Board for Alberta, were in town on Saturday on their way to Foremost to adjust assessments in that district. All assessments in the Province of Alberta must come before this assessment board for final adjustment. While in town they paid H. W. Bright, an old friend of both gentlemen, a pleasant call.

On Thursday of last week a meeting was held in the office of the South Macleod Irrigation District. The object of calling this meeting was to give those people who are residents of the town, but who are also land owners on the proposed new ditch, an opportunity to discuss the issues at stake. The meeting was addressed by G. N. Houston, secretary of the irrigation council, and E. Eisenhauf, of the Raymond Demonstration Farm. It took the form of a round table talk and an opportunity was given to persons who had questions to ask to ask them, and an endeavor was made to answer all such. The information was similar to that which was given at other meetings held in the school houses, the substance of which has already been reported. The majority of the people living in the town and who are interested in the vote to be

Mother's Day

May 14th

LEAVE YOUR ORDER for

FLOWERS AT

K.A.Y. REALTY CO.

SEE OUR WINDOW

taken on Monday next were in attendance.

The municipal waterworks department warns all those on the town water system to keep water and plumbing fixtures in proper condition, as neglect of the rules governing same will mean a \$20 fine.

The claim recently made that an engine had been invented that would run 300 miles on a gallon of fuel costing five and a half cents is declared by A. West, manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company as being without foundation.

A football match was played on the R.C.M.P. barracks square on Tuesday evening between Police and C.P.R. employees. The latter won by a score of 2-1. In previous games played the gallant defenders of the peace have invariably been the victors.

Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner left for Edmonton on Saturday last to attend the Convocation ceremonies at the University of Alberta. Mr. Gardiner left on Thursday to be present on this occasion, which takes place on Friday the 12th. Elmslie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science on the date named.

The attention of land owners in the South Macleod Irrigation District is directed to the fact that voting on the by-law to raise two million and fifty thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of an irrigation ditch in this neighborhood, will take place on Monday next from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Every one interested should turn out and vote on that occasion.

A good deal of seeding has been completed during the past week. The bulk of the work now being carried on, however, is in the preparation of the land, which is said by many to be a heavier task than formerly, much of the land summer fallowed last season having grown a heavy crop of that despised plant the Russian thistle. Ten days from now and the seeding in this part will be practically over with.

Two-thirds of the excavation work on the Lethbridge Northern ditch is completed. More than a thousand men and 800 teams are employed on the project. Five huge draglines and one steam shovel are eating their way through the earth. Johnson and Locker's main dragline is moving 3,000 yards of earth daily. This machine can do the work of two hundred teams of horses. Work on the laterals or feeder ditches has already been started in some sections of this great work.

Under the auspices of the Junior Girls' Guild of St. Andrew's Church, a concert and play entitled "Whiskers" was given in the Town Hall Friday evening last to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. J. W. McDonald, K.C., acted as chairman. The different musical numbers given by the young people were heartily enjoyed. Worthy of special mention is little Miss Marguerite Swinerton, in character, who easily won her audience and we hope she will be seen upon the boards again. The play, "Whiskers," under the direction of Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Trip, brought out talent that Macleod citizens were not aware of, and the entire cast is to be congratulated on the manner in which it was staged. The Young People's Orchestra rendered a few musical numbers which showed much practice had been done in their descriptive numbers, their shading and different tempos; also showed that these young musicians have a high prospect for themselves in the musical world. After the program and play refreshments were served by the Junior Girls' Guild.

SHOE REPAIRING

Men's, Women's and Children's AT MODERATE PRICES

RUBBER HEELS, POLISHES, LACES, ETC., AT

W. K. MACKIE

On the Corner, Next Town Hall.



SPORT SKIRTS

Misses Dresses

Newest Styles and Patterns, plain and pleated in Sport Skirts

Misses Dresses, latest designs in cut and decorations

R. T. BARKER

At Money Saving Prices

Fresh Line of Groceries

Nice Fresh Dairy Butter

Bran, Shorts and Oat Feed

Chicken Feed

Formaldehyde in bulk Gopher Poison

U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n

S. G. GILLESPIE, Mgr.

MACLEOD

Thousands of lives of famishing children have been jeopardized through misleading reports that the famine conditions in Russia were over.

The famine is still on and distress is undoubtedly increasing. Sir Benjamin Robertson, international authority on famine conditions, and Chairman of the All British Relief Organizations has issued a special statement to the Canadian people through the Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund. The latter organization requested to be advised concerning the report that conditions had been exaggerated and the following reply was received from Lord Weardale, Chairman of the British Save the Children Fund:

"I have consulted Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chairman of the All British Appeal of which we are part and under whose directions we are working, regarding your cable on famine conditions. Sir Benjamin Robertson says:—
"The present programme of the American Relief Administration is to distribute 317,000 rations to adults in the Saratov area where the British Save the Children Fund Organization is administering relief. The total

population of the Saratov district is 2,750,000 and the Save the Children Fund is preparing to feed up to 300,000 children in kitchens, and a further 250,000 adults in addition to the A.R.A. programme. But these numbers by no means represent the full extent of the necessity for relief. At the recent conference at Riga over which I presided, Mr. Webster, Chief Administrator of the Save the Children Fund in Saratov, stated that an effort should be made to relieve at least fifty per cent. of the population, that is, a total of say 1,300,000 against 867,000 now to be fed by the Save the Children Fund and the A.R.A. I would request, therefore, that every effort be made to help the Save the Children Fund to increase the number to be fed as distress is undoubtedly increasing."

Sir Benjamin Robertson recently returned from an inspection of the famine area undertaken with the approval of the British Government and in transmitting this message from Sir Benjamin, the hope is expressed by Lord Weardale that the Canadian people will take all possible measures to help the Save the Children Fund to carry out their programme and if possible increase.

The Good Company, (Macleod) Limited

HIGH CLASS CASH GROCERS

Associated with

The Good Company Lethbridge and Taber

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS in MACLEOD SOON

In the West Half of the Hudson's Bay Store

WATCH FOR OPENING
ANNOUNCEMENT

C. W. STEVENS

BUILDER,
CONTRACTOR AND
WHEELWRIGHT

Estimates on all classes of woodwork.

24th Street, First Door West of Hudson's Bay Hardware.



We
Examine Eyes Scientifically

AND FIT GLASSES CORRECTLY
WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES

R. W. RUSSELL

OPTOMETRIST & JEWELLER